The New-York Times.

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THE VIRGINIA INSURRECTION.

LECTURE OF THE HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.

Theory of the Origin of the Affair—The Speaker Disclaims all Knowledge of the Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, delivered a discourse this evening at the National Guards' Hall, on the subject of the "Harper's Ferry Insurrection and John Brown, of Ossawattamie," before a large audience. The applause was frequent and occasionally excessive. Mr. Giddings said:

"There is at this time an unusual excitement in the community. Nineteen men, one week since, invaded the Old Dominion, captured two thousand of her inhabitants, and sent consternation throughout her vast territory. Her Governor has taken the field in person, called out her military forces, and placed arms and troops at all available points. Maryland, too, has supplied her quota of men and arms; while the President of the United States has ordered such portions of our army as were within convenient distance, to repair to the scene of conflict, and placed the militia in the District of Columbia in active service, to protect the public property. He also placed arms and ammunition in the City Hall, to be used in case of emergency.

The invading force is nearly all slain—perhaps four of them remain alive, but nearly dead of wounds. Others have fled, but probably all are by this time prisoners. Yet, even in this city, and in several States, there appears to be a degree of excitement and consternation. It is, in truth, the first instance in which any number of white men have combined for the purpose of giving freedom to the slaves of our nation.

Such scenes have long been foretold. More than seventy years since, Mr. Jefferson pointed his countrymen to the time when this condition of things must take place, and solemnly warned them that in such a contest God had no attribute that would enable Him to take sides with the Slaveholder. Nearly twenty years since, Mr. Adams, with prophetic assurance, said the day of the deliverance of the slave *must* come; whether in peace or in blood, he could not tell. But whether it come in peace or in blood, he said, *let it come.*

The sympathy of the Christian world is with the slave. For their liberation our ministers and Christians pray, our statesmen labor, and their freedom is the object of desire with all candid, intelligent men—while all feel unwilling to see their freedom stained with blood. Men of age, of experience, look coolly upon these facts; they should not be moved, nor permit themselves to become excited. I deplore the loss of human life as deeply as any man; I never witness human woe, nor can I look upon human suffering unmoved; and yet I would not ask for the slave, nor for the master, for Brown nor for his fellow-citizens, anything more, nor anything less, than justice.

This interesting incident in our country's history stands connected with some well-defined cause. The subject which excited the invaders to action is unmistakeably set forth in all the accounts we have received. The institution of Slavery was the moving cause. Whether Brown and his men are as guilty as they are represented, or not, their object seems to have been the liberation of the slaves of that region. Pennsylvania had slaves. She emancipated them, and now enjoys the quiet and prosperity consequent upon her justice. Virginia retains her slaves, and is consequently subjected to annoyance. Thus cause and effect are always connected.

I make these remarks to show the certainty with which every effect may be traced to its appropriate cause,—although unthinking men seldom trace events to their remote origin. This event may be as clearly traced to the exciting cause as any other event of the present age. If we ascertain the cause, we cannot fail to see clearly the remedy. In order properly to trace out the more remote, as well as the proximate causes of this lamentable occurrence, it seems necessary to allude to some historic facts, and to some important, immutable principles.

Virginia held slaves while a colony. From the landing of the Dutch ship in 1620, with her small cargo of human chattels, up to this day, the Old Dominion has cherished the peculiar institution. All the other colonies held slaves until after the close of the Revolution.

At the formation of the Federal Government a new doctrine was adopted. The Declaration of Independence was the bond of the Union, and by that it was agreed that the new Government should be *free*, each State holding its Slavery subject to the will of its own people, without reference to the Federal organization. At the adoption of the Constitution, the States each retained the entire and supreme power over the institution within its own Territory, having the right to abolish it at pleasure, and to consecrate its soil and its institutions to Freedom. I do not intend to argue this point. I merely lay them down as incontrovertible principles. I, therefore, assert that each State may at pleasure establish liberty within its limits, and that no other power has any right to interfere. That Pennsylvania has the undoubted right to be Free, while Virginia has the power and privilege to maintain her Slavery.

Another proposition I lay down as incontrovertible, that every attempt of the Federal Government to involve the people of Pennsylvania or other Free States, in the expense, the crime or disgrace of Slavery, constitutes an over-stepping of its legitimate, its constitutional powers.

In saying this, I am certainly aware that Virginia, and all the Slave States, deny this proposition, and insist that although we had the right to abolish Slavery in our own States, we are nevertheless bound to aid them to uphold it in Virginia. I am aware that this now constitutes the great issue between political parties. But I repeat, it is no part of my present purpose to argue these points. It is sufficient for my present purpose to say that nearly all of our people of the Free States maintain and believe the doctrine as I have laid it down—that our obligation to defend the Slave States against invasion or domestic violence, has no more reference to Slavery than to her imprisoned offenders.

Perhaps, for the better illustration of my subject, I ought to say that, by the Constitution, Pennsylvania and all the States covenanted with each other to surrender fugitive slaves, and to grant to the citizens of each State all the immunities and privileges of citizens of the several States. That both these covenants have proved inconvenient. The Slave States say they cannot grant to the colored citizens of our own Free States the same immunities and privileges which their own citizens enjoy without endangering the institution of Slavery. That is doubtless true. Neither can the Free States seize and return fugitive slaves without establishing Slavery to that extent within their own Territories. The covenants are mutual and dependent. If one be performed, both doubtless will be. If one be violated, the other ought not to be performed. I do not argue this point. I lay it down as a plain proposition, saying that the people of the Free States generally believe it. This belief of the great body of our people is the predicate from which I draw deductions.

I certainly hazard nothing in saying that the people of all the Free States desire to do their duty towards each other, and are willing that each State shall enjoy all its constitutional privileges, and that patriotism demands that they shall maintain their own rights and the rights of these States.

Pennsylvania and other States have abolished the institution, her people desiring to be free and entirely purified from the contagion of oppression. However individuals from political or interested motives may labor to subject her people to the support of Slavery, I hesitate not to say that nine-tenths of her citizens, of all parties, wish to be entirely separated and divorced from any and from all participation in the support of Slavery, and this is the prevailing sentiment in all the Free States.

It is certain that a strong feeling of dissatisfaction exists throughout all the Free and most of the Slave States. Indeed, the term *dissatisfaction* does not express the popular feeling. In some of our Northern States it has risen to that of *indignation* against those who have prostituted and are now prostituting the influence and power of our Government to the support and extension of Slavery instead of Freedom—to invade the rights of the Free States instead of maintaining the rights of all the States. This feeling has been produced by the constant encroachments upon the rights of the Free States for many years. One outrage after another has been perpetrated, each exciting remark, denunciation and deeper feeling, until they culminated in the despotism exerted and the murders committed in Kansas. There they drove Brown and his associates to that desperation which will long mark an era in our political history. This is not the time to speak of Brown and his companions. Those who most bitterly assail his movements speak of him more highly than I could at this time. I must speak for the future. I must not unnecessarily excite feeling on the one hand, nor omit important truths on the other.

Most of Brown's companions are dead, at least the more fortunate among them have departed. The others will, probably, soon follow. Their sad fate will occupy a brief page in the history of our nation. Those who yet survive seem to have anticipated this result, and are now waiting its consummation. I recollect an instance of somewhat similar character. When the Africans of Algiers seized and enslaved Americans, we sent an army and a navy to butcher them, declaring them unworthy of existence. While our fleet lay off the port of Algiers a large ship was in sight lying under the protection of the guns of that immense fortress. The American commander proposed to send a boat for the purpose of blowing up the ship. The plans were laid, arrangements were perfected, and at the silent hour of 12 at night about twenty men solemnly and silently shook hands with their companions, entered the boat and struck out boldly to capture an immense ship, in order to liberate their fellow-men from bondage. *They died: not one returned.* Their plan was ill-conceived, it failed, but their motives were sublime, and we honor their memories.

Right and wrong are immutable. If Slavery were wrong then, it is now. If it were wrong for Africans to enslave Americans, it is no less wrong for Americans to enslave Africans. In all our words, and thoughts, and actions, we should ever keep in view those attributes of Deity—*Truth* and *Justice*. I never look upon human woe without emotion; I as deeply deplore the loss of life as any person can, and yet I would not ask for Brown nor his associates aught but justice; nor would I withhold justice from the slave nor from his master.

I proceed to call attention to some of the causes which have produced the present feeling in the Free States. In 1801 Congress passed the law which yet sustains the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The people of the Free States appear to have been unconscious of the national dishonor until John Randolph, of Roanoke, himself a slaveholder, called attention to it, and, in his own nervous style of eloquence, denounced it, declaring it *inhuman* and *disgraceful*, saying he would expose it at his own expense if Congress refused to assist him. He was the first man who appears to have been excited to indignation by a traffic which to this day continues at our seat of Government.

Minor, of Pennsylvania, (honored be his memory,) next made an official report in regard to this traffic, which aroused the Quakers and other religious people, and that body next became excited, and adopted gag-rules suppressing the right of petition in regard to this Slave-trade, and all other matters relating to Slavery, prohibiting all debate on those subjects.

This outrage aroused a large portion of our people who were anxious to maintain the constitutional right of petition and the freedom of debate, as well as the rights of the Free States, although they took but little interest in the subject of humanity.

Among the prominent men of our nation, John Quincy Adams stood forth the leader among the advocates for the right of petition. He denounced the gag-rules; said they were a violation of the Constitution, and called on the people to stand forth in defence of their rights. He did not, like some of the statesmen of the present day, say it is a *law*, although unconstitutional, and must be obeyed until repealed. He declared the gag-rules to be *no law*, deserving no respect. He trampled upon them—he abhorred them. Throughout all the Free States the people sympathized with him, and when he was arraigned and tried for presenting a respectful petition of the people, the whole population of our Free States were deeply moved.

It was the fortune of your humble speaker to mingle in those scenes. I was constrained to sit in that Hall with my lips sealed upon the great truths on which our Government was based. I then declared the doctrine which for two hundred years had been uttered by all Christian writers, that human governments are limited in their legitimate powers to the support of human rights; that they neither have nor can have any just powers to rob the humblest individual who treads the earth of the life or the liberty which God has given him. Conscious of the correctness of this position, and believing that every act of any Government which attempts to invade this natural law is despotic and void; that it should be so treated by officers and people. I did what I could, in an humble way, to direct the public mind to the support of these self-evident truths.

[Our report, owing to the delinquency of the messenger to whom the package was intrusted, fails at this point. The telegraph, however, supplies briefly the close of the address.]

Alluding to the prisoner on trial at Charlestown, Va., Mr. Giddings stated that he had invited Brown to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he delivered a lecture one Sunday, after Church, relating his adventures in Kansas. After the lecture Mr. Giddings had prompted the audience to contribute relief to the lecturer. Afterwards, Brown took tea at his residence, where, as may readily be preconceived, the conversation turned upon Slavery. Though Brown did not say he intended to visit the Slave States to free slaves, Mr. Giddings inferred he would do so, if opportunity offered, mainly from his having practised that business in Missouri. These were the only times Mr. Giddings saw Brown; and he asserts that neither in his lecture nor in his conversation did Brown refer to any assistants or associates. No mention was made of a Harper's Ferry or Virginia organization, or of a Provisional Government. He acknowledges giving three dollars to Brown's son towards the necessities of his father, after the rescue of Doy from the kidnappers, a matter in which Mr. Giddings acknowledged taking strong interest. In bestowing this gratuity, he had little idea that it was to be used in fitting out an expedition to capture Harper's Ferry, to effect the conquest of the Old Dominion, to strike terror to the Executive, or to imperil the Government. To use the emphatic language of the speaker: "*I never at any time heard of his being, or intending to be, in Virginia. I never heard from him, nor from any person, his aim or intentions connected with that State, or with Harper's Ferry; and when I read the account of his being there, it was as much news to me as to the President of the United States; and when I read the account of his long residence there, I was as much astonished as any other man.*"

Mr. Giddings concludes his remarks as follows: "These despotic acts have aroused the spirit of the people, and there is, in serious truth, an 'irrepressible conflict' now in progress. It is that irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, which has been in progress for centuries. It is one of those revolutions which never go backward. Our statesmen have misapprehended the philosophy of free Governments. They have attempted to rule a free people by brute force, instead of a just administration of legitimate powers. They have preferred the crime of Slavery to the God-given rights of Liberty. They have trampled upon the rights of our Free States to obtain political favor with the slave power.

They have stained the soil of our free States with innocent blood. Men are captured in our Northern villages, their limbs manacled, and they are carried to slavery as though our territory lay upon the African coast, subjected to the pollution of slave-dealing pirates, while the stars and stripes, those emblems of liberty, are prostituted to the protection of an execrable commerce in human flesh.

The indignation of our people is awakened, in some localities it is intense. Let no man mistake or belittle that feeling. It has long been foreseen. All reflecting men knew it must come. In fifteen years I have constantly pointed it out to Southern men. Recent events will increase and strengthen it. Let those in power understand it cannot be trifled with. Let timid men keep silent. Let demagogues no longer sneer nor threaten. The time for intimidation is gone by. All must see that if the cause of the excitement continues the excitement will not cease. But of the future I will no longer speak. It is written upon the tablet of Heaven. It is read in every circumstance around us. All must see that the men now in power are incompetent to the duties of their station. If they continue to guide the ship of state, all must be lost. Let them retire. Let the past policy of the Government be abandoned. Let the despotic acts alluded to be repealed. Let the Free States be placed upon an equality with the Slave States. Let our territory be consecrated to freedom. Let us cease to maintain a piratical commerce in the bodies of men and women. Let our Federal Government be purified from the contagion of slavery. Let us leave that institution where the Constitution left it, "with the States" in which it exists.

I repeat, the people of the Free States will not support it. They will not be involved in its crimes or its disgrace. Our emancipation from the slave power must come, and in the words of my illustrious and lamented friend, John Quincy Adams, let me say, "It will come; whether in peace or in blood I know not—but whether in peace or in blood, let it come."

CITY POLITICS.

DEMOCRATIC VIGILANT ASSOCIATION.

The Democratic Vigilant Association met at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, and appointed a Sub-Committee of Thirteen to confer with their fellow Democrats, as to the nominations which should be made for the municipal offices which are to be filled at the next election.

AMERICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The American County Convention met last evening at No. 187 Bowery, and effected the following nominations: Judge of the Supreme Court, William H. Leonard; Judges of the Superior Court, John Slosson and Anthony L. Robertson; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, C. O. Nott; Judge of the Marine Court, A. J. Dittenhoffer; Supervisor, Zophar Mills. Some objection was made to Mr. Dittenhoffer's nomination, but it having been established that he was born in Suoth Carolina, he was indorsed unanimously.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Second District, which was held last evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel, John L. Blakely was nominated for Assembly.... On Thursday evening, the Tammany Democrats of the Fifth Assembly District indorsed Wm. L. Coles, the Mozart Hall nominee.... At Jefferson Market Hall on the same evening, the Republicans of the Seventh District advanced Frederick A. Conklin for reelection to the Assembly. Henry J. Irving, American, Aaron H. Bean, Tammany Democrat, and Solomon A. Banta, Mozart Hall Democrat are also candidates for the honor of representing this district.

MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the General Committee of the Mozart Hall Democrats was held, last evening, at No. 186 Mercer-street. All the business that was transacted related to the arrangements for collecting funds with which to carry on the campaign.

The inauguration of the Rev. Drs. Rice, Lord, Halsey and Scott, as Professors of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest for the Presbyterian (O. S.) Church took place in Chicago on Wednesday last.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Europe—A General War Imminent—The San Juan Troubles—The Virginia Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 28.

The last mail from England brought advices from distinguished sources, respecting the present unsettled condition of affairs in Europe. The various sovereigns are said to be alarmed at the danger of a general war. England, it is said, has no power to depend on excepting the German States, and being favorable to the reform movement in Italy, she knows not how to act between the two, as she is fearful of losing the friendship of the one in the advocacy of the other. Russia, who, since the Crimean war, has had no more continental alliances, awaits events before coming to a decision as to what part she will take, and with the view of acting intelligently, the Emperor has ordered his Ministers from the principal Courts to join him at Warsaw, in order to give him ample information on the state of the respective countries to which they are diplomatically assigned.

For prudential reasons, more than the usual caution seems to be observed in official quarters in concealing from the public the present condition of the San Juan Island question, and hence the contradictory statements concerning it.

The new steamer built at Pensacola will soon arrive at Norfolk to be fitted with her engines, and will carry thither the officers and crew of the *Fulton*.

Reports prevail that requisitions will be made for certain aiders and abettors of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, but the reports cannot be traced to reliable sources.

Aaron Van Camp obtained to-day, in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, a verdict of $16,000 against Jonathan Jenkins. This was a suit for damages suffered by plaintiff three years ago, from acts of the defendant as commercial agent of the United States at the Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific.

The United States District Court of South Carolina has made an order for the restoration of the *Ketch Brothers* to her claimants. The Court said that the cargo, crew and trial are the circumstances mainly relied upon to prove the alleged violation of the laws prohibiting the African Slave-trade. It may be that these are sufficient to excite suspicion, but they do not produce that conviction of guilty purpose. They do not leave "any reasonable doubt as to the object," which must precede and support a decree of consideration and forfeiture.

Applications are frequently made to the President for midshipmen's appointments, and some friends of the applications come from considerable distances to urge their claims. The President has, under the law, power to appoint ten cadets at large, but no midshipmen. The latter are recommended by members of Congress in the same way that cadets are appointed.

Affairs in New-Jersey.

LARGE FIRE IN NEWARK—$30,000 LOSS.

NEWARK, Friday, Oct. 28.

Two large factories of the Chadwick Patent Leather Company, and eight large dwelling houses located on South Bridge-street, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss over thirty thousand dollars. Chadwick & Co.'s loss amounts to $25,000, of which $20,000 are insured; loss of John H. Stephens $3,000, insured $2,500; E. Halsey $1,000, insured $600, and other smaller losses. The total amount of insurance is $23,000, wholly in New-York offices. This is the third time that the Chadwick Company has suffered losses by fire in three years.

The insurance in New-York offices is as follows: Metropolitan, $3,000; Excelsior, $3,000; Commercial, $5,000; Artisans', $3,000; Mercantile, $600, besides a limited amount elsewhere. Lewis Mark and Walter Hopper, workmen in the Chadwick Factory, were severely burned, it is feared fatally.

MURDER NEAR POMPTON.

NEWARK, Friday, Oct. 28.

An inquest will be held to-morrow at Pompton on the body of John Gordon, aged sixty years, which was found near the canal at Montville yesterday, in a mangled condition. The body bears evidence of having been very badly beaten. The throat is cut and mangled in a horrible manner. A man, named George Ackers, has been arrested on a charge of committing the act, and the suspicion is very strong against him.

An Earthquake in Maine.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 28.

A shock of an earthquake was felt, at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, at Machias, Calais and Eastport, Me., and St. George, St. Andrew's and St. John, N. B.

Maryland State Fair.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 29.

The Agricultural Fair of the Maryland State Society closed at Frederick City to-day. There was a great display of Cattle and Agricultural Machines, and a large attendance.

Congressional Election in Virginia.

SUCCESS OF A DOUGLAS CANDIDATE.

PETERSBURG, Va., Friday, Oct. 28.

All persons concede the election of Roger A. Pryor in the Fourth Congressional District, by a majority of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred. The election took place yesterday.

Fire in the Eighth Ward.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE DAMAGED.

A fire broke out yesterday at a few minutes after 12 o'clock, in the one-story frame building at the rear of No. 40 Thompson-street, owned by Mr. H. Blauvelt, and occupied as a chair factory. At the time the flames were discovered all the workmen were absent at dinner, with the exception of a man named Thomas, through whose carelessness the fire is believed to have been communicated from the stove. Thomas was badly burned about his face in endeavoring to save his coat. He was taken to his home in the Seventh Ward. The building, which was valued at $600, and uninsured, was entirely consumed. Mr. Blauvelt estimates his loss in stock at $2,200; insured for $600 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

The flames communicated to the frame tenements in the rear of Nos. 47, 45 and 43 Laurens-street, injuring them to the extent of $1,000. This property belongs to the estate of Cornelius Schenck, and was occupied by poor families who saved most of their furniture. The houses were insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company.

The Colored Public School, No. 2, occupies the lot No. 49 Laurens-street. The roof of this building ignited, and the flames were not extinguished until damage amounting to $3,000 had been sustained. There were about three hundred children in the school at the time the fire broke out. They were under the charge of Mr. Ransom F. Wake, Miss Fanny Tompkins and Miss Sarah Ennals. It being the hour for recess, the children were all seated, preparatory to leaving in regular order, for the play-ground on the first floor. The alarm caused no panic, and, thanks to the self-possession of the teachers, the pupils were dismissed in as quiet and orderly a way as on ordinary occasions. The school-house was built in 1836, and cost $12,000. It was entirely remodeled and refurnished during the vacation of last Summer, at a cost of $2,500, and was considered the finest colored school in the City. A spark from the fire ignited the roof of the Green-street M. E. Church, about a block distant, but a few pails of water extinguished the flames.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The United States Mail Company's steamer *Empire City*, Capt. John McGowan, left New-Orleans Oct. 20, at 8 A. M., and entered Havana Harbor at sunrise on the 23d, and transferred the mails and 57 passengers for California to steamer *Daniel Webster*, Minor, which vessel left for her destination, Aspinwall, at 1 P. M. same day.

The *Empire City* left for this port with the mails and 21 passengers, at 2½ o'clock the same afternoon, arriving here this morning.

There is nothing new at Havana worthy of record. Max Maretzek and his Opera troupe had safely arrived per steamer *Isabel*, and would shortly inaugurate the season at the Tacon Theatre, which has been overhauled, remodeled, and put in superior order.

Exchanges are quoted as follows: London, 17 to 17½ per cent. premium. New-York 5 to 5½ per cent. Do. New-Orleans 6 to 6½ per cent.

Freights are reported firm at last advised rates.

The recent chess match between the New-Haven and Hartford Chess Clubs, resulted in a victory of the former after forty-three moves. At one stage in the game the New-Haven players offered to make a draw game, but the offer was rejected.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

A Detailed and Illustrated Description of the Great Ship.

Comparative Diagram of her Proportions.

Interior Arrangements and the Machinery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN,
PORTLAND, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

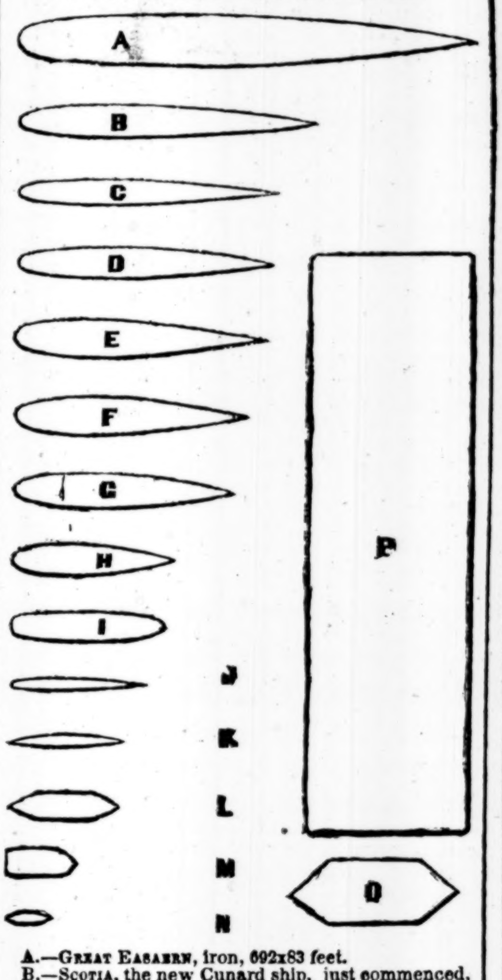
The mass of matter published about the great ship, in newspapers and guide books, has been mostly a rehash of the original reports of her engineers as to her dimensions and capacity, and of partial descriptions printed in the London journals during her construction. While these materials furnish much that is of engineering and commercial importance, there remains to be told a vast amount of descriptive, comparative and critical facts, without which the general reader would have a very imperfect idea of the vastness and peculiarities of the Leviathan of ships.

Let us suppose ourselves spending an entire day aboard the great ship, leisurely wandering through her streets, saloons, warehouses and engine rooms, from stem to stern and from top to bottom, with all her heights, depths and distances in our hands.

DISTANT VIEW.

Suppose her suddenly coming into view around the point of some headland, as we approach her in a small boat, with a dozen ordinary ocean and river craft in her vicinity. Although her proportions are so fine, like those of St. Paul's Cathedral, as to conceal her real vastness, yet we are instantly struck with the greatness and majesty of her dimensions, as well as with the symmetry and beauty of her lines. That man-of-war looks painfully unwieldy by the side of her, while the great ship, three times its length and twice its height, does not give us the faintest idea of clumsiness, but of the two she really seems more at home and less constrained in the little harbor. We are yet three miles away, and can only distinguish the clear, unbroken outline of her plain black hull. A little forward of her middle, with an easy reverse curve, rises her paddle box. No ugly bowsprit ekes out her length, and no staring Neptunes or obese Mermaids, with impossible tails, are impaled on her sharp bows, but her deck stops short and square at a fine angle, slightly acute, from which her cutwater descends straight down into the sea, and enters it at a graceful curve. It is a true American bow, and the smallest excresence would mar its ample outline. Her stern is equally plain, but a little angular. It is just as well, perhaps, but not as beautiful as the fine round yacht-sterns of George Steers. Her five chimneys, short and rather small, as if the destruction of coal were not the only object in view, rise straight and clear between her six slightly raking masts, which tower majestically into the blue sky. Nor do the six masts look slim and inadequate, like those of our lightly rigged paddle ships. Nor are their heights irregular and awkward, but their tops form a true parabolic curve, highest about a third of her length from her bow, bending gracefully from stem to stern. We now begin to make comparisons, having settled it in our minds that she is at once vast and beautiful. By referring to the accompanying wood cut we gratify our curiosity at a glance. It shows a plan of the decks of sixteen craft, some of which are quite familiar to your readers.

DIAGRAM EXHIBITING THE SIZE OF THE SHIP.



A.—Great Eastern, iron, 692x83 feet.
B.—Scotia, the new Cunard ship, just commenced, iron, 450x50.
C.—New-World, North River steamer, wood, 404x43.
D.—Persia, Cunard ship, iron, 390x45.
E.—Steam Ram to run down and sink ships, now building for the English Government, iron, 380x58.
F.—Adriatic, last great ship of the Collins Company, wood, 354x50.
G.—Vanderbilt, of the Vanderbilt, New-York and Havre Line, wood, 335x49.
H.—Red Jacket, sailing clipper, wood, 250x45.
I.—Great Western, first successful transatlantic steamer, wood, 236x40.
J.—Wave Queen, Newhaven and Dieppe, English Channel, the sharpest sea-steamer in the world, 14 breadths in length, iron, 213x15.
K.—Winans' Cigar Steamer, building at Baltimore, iron, 180x16, original length.
L.—Ferry-boat, American harbors, wood, 170x35.
M.—Sailing ship—Sir Walter Raleigh's standard of greatest size—100x35.
N.—Steam-tug, American harbors and rivers, wood, 70x12.
O.—The Great Derrick, for lifting sunken ships, described in the Times of Sept. 16, iron, 257x90.
P.—A Timber Raft of the Olden Time, on the Rhine, the largest craft known, 900x250 feet.

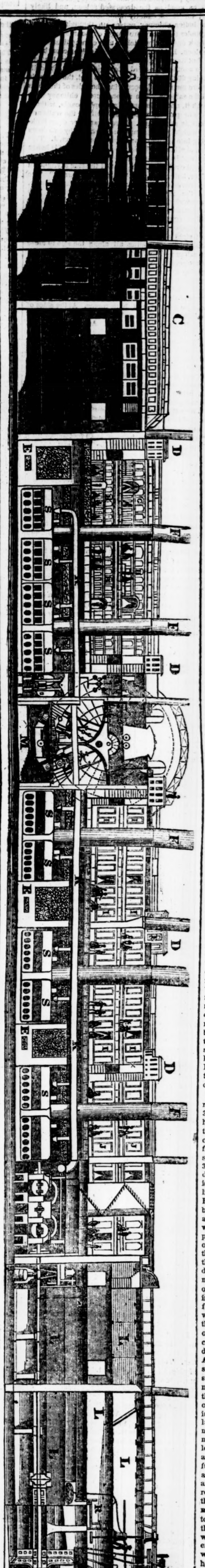
Having now arrived within a furlong of the *Great Eastern*, and a little on her quarter, we do not see enough of her to judge of her size, and she looks comparatively smaller than she did three miles off. But now as we pass under her lofty stern, and hug her great iron sides, and see the little people away up on deck peering over at us, she changes from a graceful ship into a huge, immovable mass, like an overshadowing cliff, or a tall block of warehouses, and we cannot for a moment believe that she is not resting on the solid earth below the sea. From under her sides, and from over her bulwarks, her detailed vastness, if I may so express it, bursts upon us. We climb up a stairway, enter a six-feet doorway in her side, and clamber along her caverns and stairs to the deck. To examine her systematically, let us at once proceed to her extreme bows—*it is only an eighth of a mile off*—and commence our journey aft.

A JOURNEY ALONG HER MAIN DECK.

In the extreme angle of her bows, we find ourselves standing two feet above the main deck, on a wedge-shaped grating of wood, 35 feet long and tapering to 20 feet wide towards the stern. From this little watchman's platform, over fifty people can look over her bulwarks at a time, while a hundred more may have comfortable standing room. Looking over her sides from a height of some forty feet, as far as from the third story window of a city house, we see her sharp prow gracefully penetrating the surface of the water, but we cannot trace her hollow lines far, as her sides bulge out at a wider angle above the water-mark. From the enormous catheads, immediately aft, hang on each side two ponderous anchors, from which depend a section of the massive cables—the charms on the vest-chain of the leviathan—but each link is about the size of a dinner-platter, and the iron of which it is forged as large in diameter as the top of a drinking goblet. Two hawse-holes, 18 inches in diameter, are formed in the very prow of the ship, and two more on each side, a little further back. The cables pass through them. Looking aft, as from houses in Twenty-third-street, away across Madison square to Twenty-sixth-street, for the great ship would reach from one of these streets to the other, we see a vast expanse of houses, avenues, lanes, spires, chimneys and people, while a furlong away are the after bulwarks, and the wheel-house in the distance. Stepping from this platform to the main deck, we find the bulwarks so high that we cannot look over them, but they taper down to some four feet as we pass astern. They are lined throughout with oiled teak wood, resembling black walnut. Thirty-six feet further aft is a capstan, the shaft of which passes down through this deck and two others, where it may be geared if required to one of the auxiliary engines. On all of these decks, and on the same shaft, is also a capstan, put in or out of gear by a clutch, each capstan having levers for 50 men. It requires the three fully manned—150 men—to raise the anchor without steam power. The engine gearing is as large and heavy as that required to drive a flour mill. Some 15 feet further back is the first mast, a mere wooden spar, 30 inches in diameter with fore and aft sails. The standing rigging is entirely of wire rope. The whole deck is wood, but under this, covering a large portion of the ship, is another of iron. The deck is here some 40 feet wide. Next come two immense hatchways leading to the forecastle and the warehouses, and then the forward donkey or hoisting engine house, 18 by 12 feet, which is erected in the middle of the deck. It contains a complete pair of steam-engines and a boiler, with hoisting apparatus, capable of loading in merchandise on both sides of the ship. There are at least 14 engines on board, exclusive of some dozen used only for pumping. This engine-house, like all other houses, and all the wood-work on deck, are of teak. We next come to the second mast, which is of hollow iron 3½ feet in diameter, and square-rigged. Its inside is as large as an ordinary well, and much deeper. It is used also as a condenser for a part of the steam, especially that from the auxiliary engines. About 200 feet from the bow is another house 30 feet wide, and extending some 10 feet fore and aft. This is the entrance to the ladies' saloon, or the forward compartment of the grand decorated saloon. It is the one which was blown into splinters by the explosion, the fatal chimney being immediately behind it. It will be seen behind the second mast in the large accompanying engraving. There are four other entrances to the passenger departments,—all nearly alike. They are some 7½ feet high, paved with colored tiles. The inside is painted to resemble a light oak, and the ceiling is light blue with gilt stars. The stairway consists of 17 easy steps, with a clear space of four feet in width. The balustrades are of teak, spiral, and very graceful. Wide green leather-covered, seats surround the sides of the building. There is a second flight of stairs below these. From this entrance, in the middle of the ship, a raised skylight deck, two feet high and thirty feet wide, extends back about eighty-five feet. The area is equal to that of a large city house. Near its corners are four shafts or iron boxes, four feet square, with iron ladders, extending to the bottom of the ship, into the boiler-rooms or stoke-holes. (See S in the large engraving.) You look over into them as from the roof of a five-story house into a narrow street below. They lead to the fatal cavern where the poor fellows were scalded to death at the time of the explosion, and you see the grim figures of men flitting about in the lurid glare of the furnace fires. At the back end of this raised deck, just forward of the paddle-boxes, is the after-entrance to the decorated saloon. The description of the forward entrance applies to it also, as well as to all the others. Through the middle of this raised deck protrude the two paddle-engine chimneys, from the four forward boilers. They are about 6½ feet in diameter, and some 30 feet high, but their total height from the fires is above 75 feet. On each side of the same deck, parallel to the length of the ship, is a row of skylights, five feet wide, shaped like the gable end of a house. They throw a flood of light into the grand saloon, and, in fine weather, all that is required into the saloon below it. The clear space on each side of the raised deck, between it and the bulwarks, averages eighteen feet in width, and it affords an unbroken promenade nearly an eighth of a mile long, and as wide as an ordinary parlor.

Behind the after-entrance to the grand saloon rises the iron mainmast, square rigged. The middle portion of the deck here is covered with various arrangements for belaying-ropes, etc., and with skylights to the engineers' rooms below. Immediately in front of it, nine feet high, is a bridge extending between the outsides of the paddle-boxes. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and three feet wide. Stairs lead up to it near each paddle-box. The bridge is also carried along the insides of the paddle-boxes, which rise some eighteen feet from the deck, and immediately behind them is another cross bridge like the first, all together giving a walk round of some 300 feet. Here and on the wheel-houses the officers are stationed to give orders. Bells communicate to the screw and paddle-engine rooms, and an apparatus, yet to be described, to the men at the helm. By a door at the side we can look in at the great wheel itself. And what a tremendous, but light expanse of rods it is, with its network of red arms and braces, and its thirty huge floats, thirteen feet long and three feet deep. Unlike most paddle-wheels, its shaft has no outside bearing on the guard, but is wholly supported by a great journal at the side of the ship. The weight of the centre box is sixteen tons—that of a small locomotive—and the weight of the whole wheel 350 tons—that of a small ship. The diameter of the wheel, as is well known, is fifty-eight feet. Fancy the pair rolling down Fifth Avenue at the rate at which they will turn—twenty miles an hour—filling up the roadway and overtopping the houses!

Immediately between the wheels, on deck, is the round-topped glass roof, lighting the engines. It is 30 feet wide and 10 feet fore and aft. Before and behind it are stairways leading to the engines and to the engineers' rooms. Next the paddle-boxes, are the chimneys—they are too vast to be called stove-pipes—from the two kitchens. Behind the engine is another sky-light deck, like the first, about 54 feet long and 32 feet wide. At its front end is an entrance, already described, to the second set of saloons. Its after part is surmounted by the captain's residence, a very fine little house, eligibly situated, 24 feet long and 16 wide. Here he has lived with his family for some years, I believe. About half its length, forward, is devoted to a parlor, quite as large as many on shore, with maple wainscoting and a white and gilt ceiling. The after part is devoted to bedrooms, closets, etc. The sides of the raised deck are furnished with skylights like the others described, and through its middle comes up the forward screw boiler chimney, of oval section, its diameters being 5 and 6 feet. Then comes the fourth mast, which is of iron, fore-and-aft rigged, then another entrance to the saloons below, and then adjoining it another raised skylight deck, 54 feet long, in the front of which is the second screw chimney, and upon which are a binnacle and compass. Behind this, two-thirds of the length of the ship from the bow, is a space or avenue 6 feet wide, extending across the ship. Of course there are numerous other places to cross the deck, but they are not all as wide and clear as this. All the raised decks have their shafts leading to the stokeholes, and their skylights, which have been described above. We now come to the fifth and last main entrance to the saloons. This is not joined like the others to a skylight deck, but is the largest house of all, being some 22 feet square; the after part of it is the purser's room. Through this rises the third and last screw chimney. Behind it, 15 feet, is the fifth mast, which is of wood, fore-and-aft rigged. In the middle of the deck, and flush with the skylight decks, leaving some 18 to 20 feet clear space on each side, are rows of skylights extending some distance further aft. There are also small stairways and hatches leading down to the lower cabins and to the freight department, and a large glass roof lighting the screw engines. Here rises the chimney of the auxiliary screw engine, a machine intended to drive the screw just fast enough to keep out of the way and not retard the ship, when the propelling power of the screw is not required. It would not be worth while to run the four great screw engines for this purpose. Continuing our walk aft, we pass successively the after-hoisting engine and its house and cranes, just like those forward, a large freight hatch, the sixth and last mast, wood, and fore-and-aft rigged, a small hatch, an immense binnacle—quite a little temple—surmounted by the British lion; a capstan, rigged for hands and steam like that forward, and lastly the wheel house. This is a building some twelve feet square, standing on a round platform twenty-six feet in diameter, and raised three feet from the deck. All around it is a promenade, from which we can look over at the rudder [Q] and the top of the screw [P.] The stern overhangs in such a man



ner as to have a much loftier appearance than the bows. Inside the wheel-house is a double wheel manned by eight steersmen. They are directed how to steer by a pointer on a dial which is moved through gearing by another wheel, away forward on the bridge, in the hands of an officer. A second pointer on this dial is connected with the rudder, and shows when it is sufficiently moved to starboard or to port. There is as much walking room between the purser's room and the after-hoisting engine house, as there is on an ordinary steamer's deck. But the great expanse of deck-room is behind this hoisting engine, there being on each side a clear space of 25x75 feet, equivalent to the ground covered by two large city houses. Over the stern there also swung two large anchors. The bulwarks are surmounted by a railing of small posts and wire rope. Eight small boats hang on each side of the deck aft, and two on each side forward. The small steamers intended to accompany the ship will be suspended near the paddle-boxes, but they are not yet completed. We have now gone the length of the main deck only. Before going below let us return and mount the bridge and the paddle-boxes. On either side of the latter, some seven feet above the deck, are platforms 10x15 feet, with wash-rooms and closets under them, a very delightful place to sit, and much patronized on the first trip. Now see the huge monster's sides as she appears to pass by you.

THE FORWARD FREIGHT COMPARTMENTS AND FORECASTLE.

Retracing our steps, we go down one of the forward hatchways into the forward compartment or forecastle. As shown in the engraving, the forward and upper part of this section of the ship at A has five decks, the portion B, having seven, including the bottom. On the two first decks, sixty feet long, at A, are capstans, and the various appointments for weighing and dropping the anchors. The upper one has sailor's berths aft and along its sides; the second is a sailor's eating room, with tables suspended from the ceiling, and folded up when not in use. The deck under the capstans has the gearing before described, and a cable-box eight feet high and some twenty feet square built of six-inch plank. There are similar boxes at the stern. The weight of cables is about 100 tons. While under the main deck we observe its construction. It is formed like the Britannia bridge, of parallel horizontal plates of iron, acting as a girder, and supported by massive iron beams, some of them being thirty inches high, with flanges eighteen inches broad. All the forecastle decks are iron. On the lower deck, at B, there are no side-lights, and the space may be used for ship's stores or merchandise. Behind all this is an iron bulkhead extending from top to bottom, and entirely across the vessel. So we ascend to the top and enter the next after-compartment under C, which is some 60 feet long, 64 feet wide aft, and 48 feet wide forward. Under the main deck, which is here of wood only, it is here intended to have second or third-class rooms—some 30, double and single, and a dining-room. It is at present occupied by ship's stores and sailors. Under it is a compartment of the same area, but 13 feet high, capable of holding over 47,000 cubic feet of merchandise. Its roof and floor are of wood in the middle, and of iron box-beams, some 10 feet wide and 18 inches deep, at the sides. All the cross-beams are of iron. On either side are ports which are made as fast as the side of the ship; when not open they are under the cranes of the hoisting engines. A concert hall of the size of this room would be called of pretty liberal dimensions in the country. The two compartments under this, of the same area, are for merchandise, and the whole are backed by the second bulkhead which entirely divides them from the after part of the ship. We now ascend again, and approach the front entrance of

THE SALOONS AND PASSENGER APARTMENTS.

These occupy the middle of the ship and extend over 400 feet, fore and aft. Descending the liberal stairway, already described, we enter the room G, 22 feet fore and aft, and 24 feet wide, which is the ladies' saloon, an anteroom of the decorated saloon, to which it opens by doors on both sides. The decorated saloon next following, and approached on the after end by the second stairway already mentioned, is 62 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 12 feet high, the roof being the first of the skylight decks. We have seen that there are rows of skylights above it; there are also rows of skylights under these, on the floors of this saloon, to light the apartments below it. These lower skylights are separated from the main floor of the saloon by a railing, so that the floors are but 25 feet wide, although it is 36 feet between the walls. The shafts leading to the stoke-holes also pass down the sides of the saloon, but do not project into it any further than the skylights. The chimneys of the paddle-engines also pass down through its centre, each occupying a space some 10 feet square. But there is still left a very large and splendid apartment. The decorations of the grand saloon and of the ladies' saloon are alike. Descriptions of such things cannot, of course, produce accurate impressions, but I may be able to give a general idea of its appearance.

The style, as nearly as a very fanciful decoration can be classed, resembles the French *renaissance*, with a touch of the Arabesque. To make the apartment appear higher and larger than it really is, there is a profusion of vertical lines, columns, etc., and of small ornaments. There are no very large figures. The carpet, which matches the rest in color and style, has also small figures. The ceiling is divided into panels by I-shaped iron beams, some six inches deep. These are white, and covered alternately with red and blue scrolls and ornamental figures, not in glaring contrasts, but in delicate tints. The panels of the ceiling have a white ground, with small scrolls and light vine and flower work in gold-leaf. The iron posts, which stand in pairs as a part of the railing outside the skylight, extend to the top, and are very graceful. They are painted, as well as the elaborate balustrades, in a sort of French gray and gold. The walls, including the sides of the stoke-hole shafts, have a white ground, with a complex but delicate vine and scroll figure in gold. They resemble enameled leather. The base-board and wooden parts generally are of polished teak, resembling light rosewood. The doorways have elliptical arches at the top, and are surrounded by a very graceful and ornate canopy, painted like the cornice. This is deep, but not too heavy. Its ornaments are two rows of shells in white and gold, and a few horizontal mouldings. The space immediately around the shells is red or blue to set them out, and the mouldings are in white, gilt and neutral colors. The furniture is teak, with claret-colored plush, except the sideboards and piano, which are of rosewood. The chandeliers are gilt, and very neat. A considerable portion of the walls is composed of large mirrors; the chimneys are also encased in mirrors, the corners of the outside casing, as well as some other portions of the walls, being figures and flowers on glass, after the manner of the *Adriatic*. The whole decoration, though very elaborate, is not oppressively so, and is not in the least degree gaudy. The sides of the saloons are not the sides of the ship. From the bulkheads separating the freight compartments in front from that in the rear, and traversing the whole central portion of the ship for 350 feet, are two longitudinal bulkheads, parallel with the sides of the ship, and thirty-six feet apart. These are the outsides of this and of all the saloons. Between the bulkheads and the ship's sides, on either hand, are the staterooms, the mass of rooms being entered by halls from the saloon, passing through the bulkheads. On each side of the ladies' saloon are family rooms of various dimensions; one, seventeen by seven feet, has folding beds for four persons, a sofa, tables, chairs, etc. Adjoining the main saloon some of the family rooms run parallel with the ship, having two large ports, and are eight by twelve feet—a fine parlor. Others are six by nine, seven by seven feet, etc. In all parts of the ship there are plenty of closets, and several ample bathrooms.

Under the grand and ladies' saloon is a very large and high room, H, with staterooms at its sides, in the manner described. This apartment is 36x70 feet, and 13½ feet high. It is fitted up as a dining and sitting room, with tables and with seats on the sides. Both chimneys rise through it. There is no decoration—it is simply painted white. It is light enough, but not very well ventilated. There are two stories of staterooms at its sides, the upper tier being entered by stairs, and the lower by halls. The inside rooms are very badly ventilated. The space for rooms is some 20 to 22 feet on either hand, and as long as the different saloons. This particular cabin is the one blown to pieces by the explosion. The main saloon above was also shattered. Under the floor of the lower cabin is a large space for coals, the steam-pipe, K, leading to the paddle-engine, and the four boilers, S. These we shall see again. The distance from the bottom of this lower saloon to the bottom of the ship is about 30 feet—as much as from the eaves to the cellar of an ordinary two-story house—while there is nearly the same space above to the main deck. These apartments, again, are backed by a cross bulkhead. In front of the top after-stairway, however, is a pantry, 10 feet wide, and, including its continuations through the longitudinal bulkheads, 80 feet across the ship. At the sides of the ship it leads into two kitchens, each 40x21 feet—large enough to keep in order, any good housewife will tell us. These kitchens are situated between the paddle-wheels and the engine, under the main deck. The ceiling is lower than that of the saloons, as they have no skylight decks. Both fore and aft the paddle-engine, under the main deck, and between the last-mentioned cross-bulkhead and the next one back of it, (60 feet,) are the engineers dining rooms and berths. The space which each set occupies is 15x36 feet. Between the kitchens on the sides, and the engineers' rooms on the ends, are the paddle-engines, which we shall examine by-and-by.

Descending the first staircase abaft the paddle-wheel, we enter a second main saloon, I, 52x28 feet, and 12 feet high. It is arranged precisely like the grand saloon; its decorations, however, are very plain, the walls and ceilings being white, and the chimney casings of oiled teak, with a few mirrors. It is furnished with tables for meals, &c., and regular ship seats with movable backs, green-leather covered, and is severely plain, but neat and extremely comfortable—just as good as the decorated saloon, and likely better, for it is exactly amidships. The forward screw boiler chimney passes up through it. At its ends, under the deck, are large cupboards for silver. The back ends of the kitchen also communicate with this saloon. Behind this apartment is also a cross bulkhead, but its upper story is opened by two doors leading aft into another, the third saloon, just like it, the ceiling being 60x36 and the floor 60x25 feet, the skylights as before mentioned, occupying the sides of the floors of all the saloons. The second screw chimney rises through it, and is incased in simple boards, without mirrors or panels, which, as well as the walls and ceilings, is pure white. Here is another cross bulkhead, which is in like manner penetrated by two doors leading into the fourth and last upper saloon, J. This has no skylight deck like all the others, and is hence lower, and is very plainly finished. It has no balustrades like all the others, around the side skylights in the floor, but only a plain oil-cloth "bulwark." The floor is covered with a dark oil-cloth, without figure, while the rest are handsomely carpeted. The last screw chimney rises here. These are all extremely comfortable apartments, and may be decorated as occasion requires. We have now come aft to the cross bulkhead which divides the passenger from the after freight compartment, L. Outside the longitudinal bulkheads extending all along the side to these three saloons—between them and the ship's sides, are the state rooms. They occupy a space on either hand averaging 25 feet wide and nearly 200 feet long. At the sides of the front saloon are some rooms 25x20 feet—larger than a good-sized city parlor, and various sitting and sleeping rooms of large and small dimensions, also closets and bath rooms. At the sides of the middle of the three saloons are ten double rooms 13x10 feet, and six rooms 13x8. Adjoining the third saloon are four rooms 7x8; twelve measuring 10x13; four, 9x10; and four 15x9 feet, having in all 80 berths.

Under these three saloons are three others of the same size, 13½ feet high, fitted like the department under the grand saloon, with stairways and halls on either side to the two-story mass of lower state-rooms. And under these saloons are the coal bunkers and screw boilers. We now ascend again to the main-deck, and go down into the after freight compartment, L. This extends 160 feet to the stern. The saloons occupy 400 feet of the middle length of the ship, and the four freight rooms and forecastle 140 feet. The first after freight compartment is 60 feet long, 72 feet wide in front, and 56 feet in the rear, and is 11 feet high. Here, in one apartment, is nearly twice the area occupied by a large city house. Under it is another of the same area, 11 feet high, and under it two other ones, respectively eight and nine feet high, and there are tanks, pumps, &c., and then the ship's bottom. All these rooms have iron beams, and generally iron floors. There is too much wood-work, however, for the highest degree of safety. We now come to the last bulkhead, behind which we have a ship as long as Sir Walter Raleigh thought it safe to build—100 feet—and considerably wider than his model—about 50 feet on the average. Here we have a room 11 feet high, and of the area of three city ouses, and under it another, a little smaller aft, as the stern tapers into the water, and eight feet high. Below this the space is too narrow to be readi y available for merchandise. And below all these freight compartments is a tunnel holding the screw shaft. We have now examined all parts of the ship except the engine and boiler rooms, and their appointments. So again ascending to the deck, we prepare for a subterranean visit to

THE ENGINES.

Going down a winding stairway to the very bottom of the ship, we come to the screw engines, N. They consist of four separate engines, lying crosswise of the ship with cylinders seven feet in diameter and four feet stroke, each pair being attached to right angled cranks in the screw shaft. They will work at an indicated (*i. e.* real, and not nominal) power of 6,500 horse, at 55 strokes per minute, with 25 lbs. of steam cut off at one-fourth stroke,—a horse-power being what will lift 33,000 lbs. one foot in a minute. They are condensing, like the paddle-engines. The screw engine-room is 36 feet wide and 40 feet long, and is 150 feet from the stern of the ship. The shaft is 160 feet long, and weighs about 60 tons, or more than two first-class locomotives. The distance from the centre of this shaft to the floor of the lower saloon is 22 feet; to the top of the bulwarks, 50 feet; and to the bottom of the ship, 12 feet. The propeller is 24 feet in diameter, has four blades, and weighs 37 tons. It would just lie down in a city parlor, one blade projecting out of the door across the hall. I do not propose to show how it could be put there. We now ascend a little, and enter an iron tunnel four feet wide and six feet high. It lies parallel to the one holding the steam-pipe K, and runs straight to the paddle-engine, and thence to the extreme end of the paddle-boilers. Its two parts are not less than 400 feet long. From it are doors into all the vertical shafts running from the deck to the stokehole, so that engineers can pass from the deck to all the engine and boiler rooms, and between all these rooms, without going on deck at all. It has water-tight doors, which, when shut, make the bulkhead complete. Below it, however, and below the second deck, in most cases, all the bulkheads are solid. Passing down into one of the boiler-rooms, we find the boilers nearly all alike. There are six to drive the screw and four for the paddle engines. The length of each is 18½ feet, the width 17½, and the height 14. The weight of each is 57 tons, and the area of heating surface 5,000 square feet. The screw-boilers have 12 furnaces each, the paddle-boilers 10 each, making 112 in all. The coal bunkers on either side will hold 12,000 tons of coal. Passing through the tunnel and paddle-engine-room to the paddle-boilers, we find them a little smaller, having only 4,500 feet of heating surface. Returning to the paddle-engine-room, we see probably the finest set of marine-engines ever constructed. Their weight, with that of their boilers, is 1,250 tons, or as much as that of a large sailing ship. There are four separate oscillating engines, M, each pair working upon right-angled cranks in the paddle-shaft. Each cylinder is 74 inches in diameter, and the stroke is 14 feet, 10 feet more than that of the screw. But for this reason they work more slowly. At 16 strokes per minute, cutting off at a quarter, with 25 pounds of steam, they give 5,000 horse-power. Thus the total power of the ship, at its highest tension, will be equal to that of 11,500 horses. This would be enough to drive all the mills in Lowell and Lawrence. It would jerk a small ship, or 30 locomotives altogether, over the top of Trinity steeple in one minute. Let small boats stand out of the way. The engines stand 40 feet high, and their room is about 36 feet square. They were all put together in the erecting-shop, before being placed in the ship. There are arrangements of couplings on the paddle-shaft, by which the power may all be applied to one wheel, the other revolving with the water, or both may be freed from the engine, the ship being driven wholly by wind or by the screw. The side paddle-shafts are each 38 feet long, and weigh together 60 tons. The intermediate shaft is 21½ feet long, 2 feet 7 inches in diameter, and weighs 31 tons.

Such is the *Great Eastern*, as far as she will be likely to be examined by curious visitors and passengers. Let us sum up her leading dimensions and features, in connection with the engraving:

Length on deck 692 feet. Eight such ships in a row would be 256 feet over a mile long. Breadth 83 feet, and breadth across paddle-boxes 120 feet. Depth 58 feet. Total length of saloons, occupying middle part of ship, G, H, I, J, 400 feet. Two stories of saloons, and three stories of state-rooms, and with forward rooms not yet completed, the passenger capacity would be 800 first-class, 2,000 second, and 1,200 third-class—4,000. Cargo capacity, 6,000 tons. Tonnage of ship, 22,000 tons. Weight of iron used, 10,000 tons. Number of plates, 30,000. Number of rivets, 3,000,000. The ship has two skins of iron-plates, 2 feet 10 inches apart, up as far as the paddle-shaft. The plates from half an inch to one inch thick. The ship has 12 entire cross bulkheads and 7 partial ones, and 2 tranverse bulkheads for 350 feet of her length. She has 6 masts, (3 of iron,) 5 chimneys, 10 boilers, 112 furnaces, and 2 paddle-wheels, M, 58 feet in diameter, and a screw, P, 24 feet in diameter. The draft of water is 30 feet loaded, and 18 feet light.

More complete details of the *Great Eastern's* machinery, and a full account of its working, and the facts elicited as to the philosophy of such ships, are given at length in the description of the trial trip.

TUBAL CAIN.

There is some excitement in Cincinnati at a mandate of the Mayor, which requires the police force of the City to provide themselves with new uniform overcoats, and orders the men to make their purchases at the clothing establishment of one of the City Councilmen. The order is imperative.

A bill is under consideration in the Legislature of Tennessee providing that all free persons of color over 18 years of age, and under 50 years of age, shall either go into Slavery or leave the State.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AM[illegible]

Later Advices by the Northern Light—Extra Session of the Panama Legislature—A Forced Loan—American and English Cruisers Looking out for Fillibusters—A new President in Nicaragua—Interesting from Chili.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the evening of the 20th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those brought by the *Baltic*.

Among the passengers brought by the *Northern Light* is the Prince Polignac, a gentleman who went with Mons. Belly to Nicaragua, and who recently arrived at Aspinwall in the British steamer.

The following is the location of various war vessels: The *Roanoke* is cruising for fillibusters; the *Jamestown* is at Carthagena; and the storeship *Relief* is in the harbor of Aspinwall. The *St. Louis* and *Preble* were at San Juan on the 16th, and the *Sabine* was about leaving that port for Aspinwall.

NEW-GRANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Aspinwall, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

The State Legislature having separated day before yesterday, without making adequate provisions for the support of government, Gov. Obaldia has called an extra session, with an intimation that if the needful is not supplied, he will resign.

On the 15th the Legislature passed a bill authorizing a forced loan on the people of the State of Panama, of $55,000, to preserve public order. This is in view of the expected general revolution. Whether the money can be collected depends upon the will of the assessed.

The Legislature also passed a resolution asking the annulling of certain laws (electoral laws, &c.) conflicting with the Federal Constitution.

The United States mail steamer *Cortez* arrived at Panama, at 10 o'clock this morning, having made the run in exactly fifteen days—a day and a half gain over her usual time. The *Golden Gate* was twelve days and two hours, having lost five or six hours in the Bay of Panama in a fog, thereby losing one tide, making a difference of twelve hours in the time of the *Baltic's* getting off at Aspinwall.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our advices from San Juan de Nicaragua are to the 16th inst. The news, which is not of an important character, was brought to Aspinwall by the British steamer *Trent*, which arrived at that place on the 18th, shortly after the *Baltic* sailed.

The *Trent* reports having seen a steamer like the *Fashion* off the harbor of San Juan as she steamed out.

The channel in the harbor had been increased to twelve-and-a-half feet. Mr. Scott was persevering in his efforts to open it. The *Valorous* (English) and the *St. Louis* and *Preble* (American) were at anchor outside, on the *qui vive* for fillibusters.

Don Guzman has been elected to the Presidency of Nicaragua, and was sworn in on the 15th of October.

One of our correspondents reports that Greytown is swarming with fillibusters. They have been arriving there by the British steamer from Aspinwall.

It is reported that the inhabitants of the interior of Nicaragua are more than favorable to Walker's return; but such a report, to be believed, must be substantiated by something more than mere rumor.

COSTA RICA.

THE CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.

Panama, Friday, Oct. 14, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have had tolerably good opportunities of forming a correct judgment on the causes and character of the late revolution in Costa Rica; and I fancy your readers may not be indisposed to have a brief account of that event, from a person whose thorough impartiality in the matter, you will, I think, be willing to guarantee.

The Ex-President Don Juan Rafael Mora, elected to his office in the year 1849 for the constitutional term of four years, had influence and popularity enough in the country to cause himself to be again chosen in 1853; and this time for a period of six years, In May of the present year he was again reëlected for six years more. He had, therefore completed ten years of office when his dream of establishing himself as perpetual President, *á l'instar* of his brother ruler in Guatemala, the Indian Carrera, was rudely disturbed by the outbreak of the 14th August.

Many of the world's greatest tyrants—ancient and modern—have commenced their reigns by a show, or perhaps even a sincere feeling of moderation and clemency, which has won for them the huzzas of a people who have soon had cause to substitute for the blessings with which they so lavishly hailed their "promising" sovereign curses both loud and deep. From the days of the gentle young hero to the accession of the "benevolent Pope Pius IX.," as the journals a few years ago loved to denominate the present Pontiff, the pages of History are full of examples of the baneful influence of irresponsible power and the flatteries of courtiers, (which latter class are to be found as numerous and as servile in Republics as in Empires,) in bringing to light evil passions little suspected to exist, and in corrupting hearts which, in a less perilous station, might never have been the seat of lust or cruelty. President Mora's character stood very high, and his popularity in Costa Rica was excessive during the first five years of his administration. Gifted with fair natural talents, endowed with pleasing manners, and by no means deficient in patriotism or public spirit, the Ex-President of Costa Rica, by his encouragement of commerce, the construction of roads and bridges, and his freedom from religious bigotry, won golden opinions from his own fellow-citizens and from the foreigners living under his protection. But co-existent with these qualities were a childish fondness for flattery, a love of reckless speculation in money matters, and a duplicity and falseness of character remarkable even in Central America, whose people are not celebrated for frankness or straightforwardness.

Mora surrounded himself by brothers, nephews and cousins, whose adulation tickled his vanity, and whose counsels ruined him. He took to dabbling in purchases and sales of estates, in monopolies of market places, and in such like matters, often stretching or altering the existing laws so as to secure profitable bargains for himself, and valuable privileges for those with whom he dealt. He promised everything to everybody, always agreeing with the last speaker, and affecting the most cordial friendship for men whom he was engaged in wronging or defrauding. Before the year 1856 these faults had shown themselves; his popularity had diminished greatly; his credit was gone, and his treasury empty. To restore the one and fill the other he entered into the war against Walker, with the history of which your readers are well acquainted. His brother, Gen. Mora, and Gen. Canas, the latter really a gallant soldier, were declared to be the greatest heroes the world had ever seen. Pensions and swords of honor were awarded to them, and the country was ordered to be enthusiastic. But Costa Rica lost ten thousand men, and her troops were paid in paper bearing a discount of I forget how much per cent. The war was not popular, but the Government and the Moras had the control of vast sums of money, and they were satisfied. From the end of that war up to the day of the revolution, the Administration became every day more disliked and more feared by the better classes, who saw that their properties were not safe, and that justice against a relation, a friend or partisan of the governing family, was not to be obtained in the tribunals of the country. Still Mora was, as I have before said, again reëlected in the Spring of the present year. But your readers perhaps know that elections in Costa Rica are about as free as the Press in France, and one indiscreet elector who ventured to express an opinion that Mora had been President long enough, was pressed for a soldier and recommended to the paternal severity of his commanding officer.

The laboring classes of Costa Rica are proverbially patient, and would submit to almost any amount of tyranny, provided their pockets were not touched, and by the aid of his peasant soldiers Mora might perhaps have defied all the efforts of the trading and moneyed community to shake off the yoke which weighed on them so heavily. But "*quem Deus vult perdere vult prius dementat*," and with an amount of folly almost incredible the administration published at the beginning of August a decree ordering certain large tracts of land in the neighborhood of the capital to be revalued and resold. The proprietors of these lands are chiefly peasants, from whose body the entire garrison of San José was recruited. The revolutionists of course exulted. The people now were on their side; and on Sunday, the 14th of August, if Mora and his Cabinet had not been arrested, at daybreak the peasants of the confiscated lands would, it is said, have marched upon the Capitol with their long sword-knives in their hands, and have executed on the President and his Minister "the wild justice of revenge." As it was, the Provisional Government had some trouble to keep the peasants quiet, and Mora's family were so afraid of what might happen that they requested the Agents of the British Government to offer their protection to the fallen Administration. I am told that this request was complied with, and that the Provisional President assured the English Secretary of Legation that he would not suffer a hair of the head of Mora or any of his family to be hurt. And he fulfilled his promise. Mora and his friends were safely escorted to Punta Arenas, where they embarked on board the steamer *Guatemala*. I perceive that your contemporary of the New-York *Herald* attributes this revolution to the influence of British gold. This is sheer nonsense—and its assertion that the British Legation was privy to the designs of the Revolutionists or had any knowledge of the impending revolt is false and ridiculous. Mr. Ouseley, the British Minister, was living fifteen miles off in the mountains, and I am informed that he had not even a personal acquaintance with any one of the [illegible] except the Provisional President, whom he had not seen for some months before the outbreak took place. Just consider for a moment, whether England or the United States, or any other country, can have the slightest interest in a Central American revolution, or can have any views in Costa Rica except that the country may be prosperous, and that foreign residents meet with justice and protection.

With regard to the new Government, I believe that if Dr. Montalegre, or either of his brothers, be elected President, it will be a good thing for Costa Rica. They are honest and intelligent men, educated in England. They are thoroughly imbued with liberal ideas and a love of Constitutional Government. Too wealthy to be personally corruptible, the country will confide thoroughly in their integrity. But whether they have the talent necessary to cleanse the Augean stable of Costa Rican corruption is a question which I will not take upon myself to decide. The rock on which the new *regime* may split is the Church. The Bishop, exiled by Mora and recalled by the new Government, professes moderation and liberality; but there are members of his family who will make a vigorous effort to secure great influence and power to the clergy. The most dangerous of these persons is a Señor Volio, a nephew of the Bishop, and Minister of the Interior—crafty, cold-blooded and cautious. He will spare no effort to secure his darling object, the supremacy of the church. But the people are far less priest-ridden than most Spanish-Americans. They long ago ejected the Jesuits, and are by no means disposed to be dominated over by ecclesiastics so little entitled to command respect as the padres of Costa Rica. If Montealegre and the really Liberal Party are active and energetic, and range themselves boldly against the Church faction, they will be supported by the whole body of the people, who, much as they disliked the Moras, have a still stronger aversion to the subjugation of the State by the Church.

When we have seen what sort of a Constitution is framed by the new Assembly, we shall be better enabled to judge whether the Montealegres and the Liberals have been able to hold their own and indoctrinate the Deputies with their enlightened views, or whether what we fondly hope may be the star of Liberty shining in Costa Rica may not prove—as, alas! it has so often proved in Spanish America, only an *ignius fatuus*, or mocking Will-o'-the-Wisp.

OBSERVER.

FROM CHILI.

MARITIME ITEMS—RAILROAD ENTERPRISE—POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE—RETIREMENT OF MR. BIGLER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Valparaiso, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

The United States sloop-of-war *Levant* has arrived, and is now at anchor in our harbor.

The new propeller *Polynesian* has resumed her trips on the Southern route. She sailed to-day for the first time, having laid up a couple of months under repairs. I understand all her machinery is new, and has been manufactured here at the foundry of Messrs. Mouatt & Borrowman. Her trials about the harbor yesterday promised well as to speed and safety.

On the 8th inst. ground was broken for the first time on the projected extension of the railway to Santiago, beyond the town of Quillota. Till now that is the limit not only of execution, but of endeavor. But the Government having purchased the majority of shares is disposed now to carry it through to the capital. The Intendente of this province cut the firs sward; then followed Madame Lyons, using the ornamented shovel and wheeling the barrow. These were called the *Padrinos*, or godparents. The curate having forgot to bring his *ritual* was unable to pronounce a benediction, when the Intendente, Gen. Vidaurre, impatient about waiting for the book to be sent for, went on without the blessing. The Managing Director, George Lyon, the Government Superintendent Jara, and Mr. Lloyd, the Engineer, English, were all present. After the ceremony, a collation was served, and the toasts appropriate to such an occasion given.

As to the portion of the road already completed, from this to Quillota, the traffic is very fair; but as the San Pedro tunnel is not finished, and an incline has to be used, with stationery engine, by all which an expense of $3,000 to $4,000 per month additional is caused, the profits are not great. The tunnel not only is not finished, but in fact for a year and a half nothing has been done with it or to it. The contractor, Verdugo, than whom no thorn in the side was ever better known to all the engineers who have been on the line from first to last, has a lawsuit with the directors in regard to it, so that the end of the thing no man can foresee.

Mr. Flint, resident engineer of the Copiapo Railroad for some time, returns to the United States by this steamer, his health being very much impaired.

A most painful as well as fatal accident occurred at Santiago on the railway train, by which a man named Warnick was precipitated into the river, and so injured that he died after a few hours. He was employed on the road.

The American vessels here are very few. Brig *Townsend Jones*, ship *Catharine*, bark *Scotland*, ship *Crusader* and bark *Contest* comprise all that are reported.

Money is very abundant. The Bank is offering discounts for three months at 7 ℔ cent., (12 being the usual rate,) and 8 for six months—that is on best paper. Chili Insurance Company Shares are held at $240. Flour is selling at $4 the cwt. Copper—None in market; nominal price $19.

On the 2d inst. Gen Vidaurre entered on the duties of Intendente, or Governor, of this Province. Novoa had resigned. He has gone to Santiago, where it is supposed he will practice law, or perhaps enter into some new post under the Government. He is a capable and valuable man. He has rendered great service in the late revolution.

Some of those arrested on suspicion, as concerned in the last attempt at revolution, two weeks ago, have been set at liberty. Among these I mention Francisco Smith. He has been discharged. So has Ramon Rojas and Manuel Carrasco, who were under arrest before, on account of the disturbance in February.

Capt. Janvrin, of brig *Townsend Jones*, was arrested and held for a day or two, but then discharged. The facts in the case, as I learn from reliable authority, were as follows: One of the prisoners captured a fortnight since, declared that they relied on the arms, &c., in the brig; and that a foreigner had promised the conspirators they should have them. The description of this foreigner, as given by the prisoner, was supposed to correspond to that of Capt. Janvrin; but, when he was taken up and confronted with the prisoner he did not recognize him as the same individual, and hence he was discharged. The Government have received information from some of the movers in the revolution now past, that Capt. J. was in treaty with the rebels for the sale of his cargo of munitions of war; and in fact had recognized the sale of a considerable part of it to them; but that fell through; and now the effort, as Cabinets regard it, is to compel the Government to purchase the cargo in consequence of having prevented the brig clearing for Mexico or some other imaginary point. If the claim be pressed some disagreeable disclosures will probably be made.

I understand that Commissioners have been appointed by the Government to audit and examine all the claims of different nations, growing out of the late troubles, and to report on their justness.

The American Minister has said the Governor of Chili would have to pay heavily for the arrest of Capt. Janvrin. Even $25,000 was mentioned. Now such diplomacy is exceedingly offensive, and really does more harm than good. The good name of the United States suffers through boasting; and the consequence is that a good claim with difficulty gets a hearing. Whether the Captain had committed an offence or not, he was arrested on suspicion, based on evidence, and held for trial; had his trial promptly and set at liberty. This seems to be the liability of every man living in human society; and to bring forward claims on such ground seems to be highly speculative, if not preposterous.

Mr. Bigler, it is reported, is selling off his furniture at Santiago, moving to the hotel, and will thence return to the United States, or, as some think, come to Valparaiso to reside.

A prominent Chilian, who is animated with the best feelings towards the United States, and who appreciates our people, wrote a person not long ago to this effect: That he was mortified to find his efforts had been fruitless to cultivate friendly relations with our Government or to do away with the prejudices which existed against us. He adds that he had in some measure succeeded, but the recent wretched type of diplomacy has put things in worse condition than before.

As an American I am sorry to see this tendency. Not that I think all the wrong is on the side of our countrymen, or of our representatives. But there ought not on our side to be any wrong. And we are sure the most calm and impartial of our nation residing here do not feel satisfied with the swelling and bragging exhibited as our national characteristics.

It is now determined upon that the Indians at the South shall be chastised for late depredations. Two thousand men are to march against them, not to exterminate them, but probably to drive them back and carry the frontier further south.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Bank-Book Robbery—Inocence of the Boy Luff.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About the 17th day of October inst., my son, George T. Luff, (a lad 14 years of age,) was sent to the Park Bank, by Mr. J. Frost (in whose employ he had been for six months previously) to deposit between four and five thousand dollars. Some person robbed him (my son) of the money, and, in order to accomplish his purpose, threw upon him some spirits of turpentine. Pending the investigation by the authorities, my sons, George T. and John V. Luff, Jr., (the latter 18 years of age,) were taken into custody. On the first day of the hearing before Justice Quackenboss, no evidence appearing against my son John, and he having established affirmatively his innocence, Justice Quackenboss at once discharged him; and the examination, as to my son George, was adjourned to yesterday, when the parties met, and Mr. Frost, counsel, as well as the police detectives who had the matter in hand, announced, that from facts of which they had become possessed since the last adjournment, they were satisfied that George was entirely innocent, and he was honorably discharged.

JOHN P. LUFF.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.

Disposition of the Troops—The English Steamer—Life on the Island.

San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1859.

The central point for all army interest on this coast is now San Juan Island, and we are waiting in some anxiety for the next news from Washington, to learn whether or not the Government will sanction Gen. Harney's forced occupancy. The decision of public opinion here, both in the army and out of it, is almost unanimous in condemnation of his course. The general feeling is that he should be recalled. We may have rights, but it is a question whether this is the way to enforce them.

Recently a speech delivered by Col. Benton in the Senate, June 18, 1856, on the ratification of the Oregon Treaty, has been republished in Victoria, and circulated around the Sound. He there takes it for granted that the cluster of islands, including San Juan, between De Haru's Channel and the Continent would belong to us.

The steamer is just in from the North, and I will give you the particulars of Army news which it brings from San Juan.

There are about 500 United States soldiers at present on the Island. The officers are:

Lieut. Col. Casey, Ninth Infantry, Commanding; Lieut. Henry M. Robert, Corps of Engineers; Dr. Robt. O. Craig, Assistant Surgeon.

Third Artillery.—Company A—Lieut. Lawrence Kip, Commanding. Company B—Lieut. John Kellogg, Commanding. Company D—Lieut. George P. Ihrie, Commanding. Company M—Lieut. George B. Dandy, Commanding.

Fourth Infantry.—Company A—Capt. M. Maloney and Lieut. Edward J. Conner. Company C—Capt. Lewis C. Hunt. Company J—Brevet Major G. O. Haller and Lieut. R. N. Scott.

Ninth Infantry.—Company D—Capt. George E. Pickett and Lieut. J. W. Forsyth. Company H—Capt. Thos. C. English.

Their camp—named "Camp Pickett"—is situated on the border of a small wood, about a mile and a half from the landing. Just outside of the camp, and on a rising ground, the redoubt is being thrown up. About a hundred men are kept constantly employed upon it, but it has not yet been completed in consequence of the great amount of rainy weather. It will consist of eight sides, and command both sides of the Island, particularly that on the harbor. The battery consists of eight 32-pounders, (taken from the *Massachusetts*), six mountain howitzers, and one 6-pounder.

Opposite the redoubt is anchored the British vessel *Satellite*, carrying twenty-one 64-pounders. The other four British ships have left for the present. We have the little vessel *Shubrick* and the steamer *Massachusetts*, the latter having sent her guns ashore. She was lately turned over from the navy to the army, to act as government vessel in carrying stores, &c., but has failed to answer the purpose for which she was intended. She is too slow, and draws too much water to pursue the northern Indians through the inlets of the Sound.

About a quarter of a mile from the camp is a small Hudson Bay establishment. Maj. De Courcy, an English magistrate, has taken up his quarters, and the English flag is flying at all hours.

The following is the programme for each day at the camp:

8 A. M.—Battalion drill, lasting one hour.

9 A. M.—Guard mounting.

9½ A. M.—The young officers recite to Col. Casey in tactics for an hour. This seems to be by no means a favorite part of their duty, as it reminds them too much of West Point.

11½ A. M.—Bayonet exercise.

6 P. M.—Dress parade.

The island has fine shooting—elk, deer, and birds. And now that the immediate prospect of a collision is over, our officers and the British are on the most friendly terms, frequently visiting each other at the camp and on board of the ship. On Sunday, when the Chaplain of the *Satellite* has service on board, most of our officers, who are not on immediate duty, attend.

The weather at this season is cold, and from the camp can be seen the snow-covered mountains of Baker and Renier. The officers complain much of the new Sibly tents under which they are living, and do not think they are as good as the old style. Then, the little sheet-iron stove does not give a regular heat, but for a little while is exceedingly hot and then suddenly cold.

Another change which has been for the worse, is in the officers' caps. They may do for city life, but not for active duty. The first rain spoils the shape and ruins the feathers and trimmings. The old cap was much more serviceable. So it is with the new regulation pantaloons. The broad stripe down the side of the non-commissioned officers' renders them more conspicuous than the regular officers, and should be changed.

From Fort Vancouver, we hear of the arrival of the Light Battery of the Third Artillery, from Utah. Lieuts. George P. Ihrie and Lawrence Kip, having been detailed to join it, will leave San Juan Island for Fort Vancouver as soon as they are relieved by Lieuts. John Edwards and A. C. Wildrick.

The Murderess Polly Frisch Pronounced Insane.—The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "It having been represented by those who were urging a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life of Polly Frisch, who was sentenced at Batavia, in September last, to be hung on the 2d of November for the murder of her child, that she was and had been for some time previous to the commission of the crime of unsound mind, Gov. Morgan requested Dr. Edward Hall, Physician to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, to visit her in the jail at Batavia and make a careful examination, with a view to enable him to give an opinion as to whether the prisoner is now insane, and whether she was probably insane at the time the crime was committed, or whether her insanity, if it existed, was of such a nature that it might have or probably had arisen since, and requesting him also to furnish such information as he could gather bearing upon the propriety of a commutation on the ground of insanity, and to make to him a full statement of his opinion and the reasons therefor. Dr. Hall visited the prisoner on the 21st and 22d of the present month, and has submitted to the Governor the information obtained by him in a lengthy report. He states his conviction that the prisoner is now, and has for several years been, subject to that form of insanity which is frequently the result of epileptic disease. This is now plainly apparent, (adds Dr. Hall,) and I think if attention had been called to this form of mental disease as a solution of her unnatural actions, she would have been as much an object of sympathy and pity as of horror and aversion."

LAW REPORTS.

Corporations—Their Power to Indorse for Accommodation.

The Bridgeport City Bank vs. *The Empire Stone-Dressing Company.*—The following is the opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in this case:

Clerke, J.—Whether a corporation can become sureties, either as accommodation indorsers, or in any other form, we supposed was, beyond all question, firmly established in the negative. We had occasion to discuss and decide this question, little more than a year ago, at the General Term of this District. The decision is reported in the 26th Barbour, 568, in the case of Morford *vs.* The Farmers' Bank of Saratoga. It is expressly stated in the opinion in that case that a banking or other corporation is not authorized to make an accommodation indorsement; and it is not binding unless it appears that the note has been discounted in good faith by the party suing on it, in consequence of a representation made by the bank that it was its own note. This, in fact, was only a reiteration of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, in the Bank of Genesee *vs.* the Patchin Bank (8 Kernan, 309.) The language of the Court in that opinion is: "It is quite clear that the officers of a banking association or other corporation, have no power to engage the institution as the surety for another. Such a transaction is without the scope of the business of the Company." And, again: "But if the proper officers of the defendant have negotiated it to the plaintiff, representing it to be a bill belonging to their bank, and upon the faith of that representation the plaintiff has in the usual course of its business discounted it, advancing to the defendant the proceeds, the defendant is precluded, upon the principle first referred to, (the principle of estoppel,) from setting up that it was indorsed without authority." The principle, indeed, is also recognized in that opinion, that a negotiable security of a corporation, which, upon its face, appears to have been duly issued by the corporation, is valid in the hands of a *bona fide* holder without notice, although, in fact, it was issued for a purpose, and at a place, not authorized by its charter.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank *vs.* the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (16 N. Y., 125,) is not in conflict with these principles, but, on the contrary, is in complete accordance with them. The real question in that case was, whether the principal is estopped by the representation of the agent from disputing facts, which show that the act was not unauthorized. In that case, the defendants' teller had certified that the drawer of a check had funds in their bank to pay the check. While it was admitted that a principal is not bound by an unauthorized act of the agent, it was held that, although the teller had no authority to certify without funds, there was a plain distinction between the terms of a power, and facts entirely extraneous, upon which the right to exercise the authority conferred, may depend. "One who deals with an agent has no right to confide in the representations of the agent as to *the extent of his powers*. If, therefore, a person knowing that the bank has no funds of the drawer, should take a certified check upon the representation of the Cashier, or other officers by whom the certificate was made, that he was authorized to certify without funds, the bank would not be liable." But, in regard to the extrinsic fact, whether the banks had funds or not, it was held that the bank was estopped from denying the representations of its agent. The teller, *by certifying the check*, virtually declared the extrinsic fact that the drawer had funds in the bank, and it was held that the bank was estopped from disputing this declaration. It is expressly held in that case, however, that if the holders of the check knew that the representations of the teller were false, they would not be deemed innocent holders; much less does it contradict the principle that a corporation cannot become surety, either as an accommodation indorser or in any other form, unless the note has been discounted in good faith, in consequence of representations made by its proper officers that it was their own note, or unless it (the note of the corporation) has passed into the hands of a *bona fide* holder without notice, who has paid valuable consideration for it.

In the case under consideration, the main questions, besides that relating to the notice of protest, arising from the principle to which I have referred, were, whether the indorsement on the note in suit was for the accommodation of a third party, or whether it was discounted by the plaintiffs for the benefit of the defendants; and secondly, if really an accommodation indorsement, was it discounted by the plaintiffs, in consequence of representations made by the proper officers of the defendants that it was their own note, received by them in the ordinary course of business. There was conflicting evidence on these points; but the Judge left nothing to the jury to decide, he himself deciding that the plaintiffs discounted the note so as to become the *bona fide* holder, and directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs. This, without any consideration of the other points presented on the argument, is sufficient to induce us to set aside the verdict, and to order a new trial, costs to abide the event.

United States District Court, Oct. 28—Before Judge Betts.

SMUGGLING.

The United States vs. *one package marked A. Jaconet, containing diamonds, &c.*—This case was summed up this morning by Mr. Joachimssen for the claimant, and Mr. Dwight for the Government, and the jury found a verdict in favor of the United States, forfeiting the goods.

MANSLAUGHTER.

John Cowen was put on trial, charged with manslaughter in killing one of the seamen of the ship *De Witt Clinton*, by stabbing him with a knife. The evidence taken on his preliminary examination before the Commissioner was read to the jury, establishing the fact of his having stabbed one of the crew, named Anderson, in a fight in which Anderson had got the prisoner down and was holding him, and struck him several times. Anderson died from the wound some days after. Mr. Ridgway, who appeared for the accused, argued to the jury that the act was done in self-defence, but the jury after a short absence found the prisoner guilty.

Improvement of Canal and Walker-streets.

John S. Giles vs. *William Remsen, et al.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of $10,000, with interest from March 24, 1854, and is founded on a bond executed by the defendants to the plaintiff, dated November 8, 1851, conditioned for the payment by the defendants of $10,000, on the completion of the opening of Canal-street and widening of Walker-street, according to the plan *then* (*i. e.*, November 8, 1851) in the hands of Commissioners, for the opening of Canal-street into Walker-street, and the widening of Walker-street.

The complaint states that the said opening of Canal-street and widening of Walker-street was completed according to the said bond and the condition thereof, about September.

The answer of the defendant, William Remsen, alleges that the improvement mentioned in the condition of said bond was never carried out, according to the plan therein referred to; but that, after the date of said bond, the plan was materially altered, and without his consent; and that he is absolved from all obligation, under said bond; and sets forth other defences to a recovery on said bond, not material to the decision of the case, as now presented.

It was shown on the trial that the plan was subsequently changed, and that in consequence of the change, the defendants notified the plaintiffs that they would not be willing to perform the conditions of their bond, and considered themselves absolved from all liability thereon.

After the conclusion of the testimony, the defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the condition of the bond was not fulfilled, because the plan in the hands of the Commissioners at the date of said bond was not carried out; the gore not being taken in, and Canal-street being continued to East Broadway.

Justice Bosworth, before whom the case was tried, at a Special Term of the Superior Court, dismissed the complaint in accordance with the motion.

Defendant appealed to the General Term, where the case was now argued before Justices Hoffman, Pierrepont and Moncrief.

The ground of the appeal is that the defendants got substantially what they contracted for, and that the plan was not so materially changed as to relieve the defendants from liability on the bond. Decision reserved.

John B. Scoles and Wm. Curtis Noyes, for appellants; Waters & Cushman, and John Van Buren, for respondents.

Married Women—Their Separate Property.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.

Wasserman vs. *Willett, Sheriff.*—Hilton, J.—Conceding the rule to be that in actions brought by married women in respect to property claimed by them as their separate estate, they are bound to show affirmatively that it is so owned; I think the evidence in this case, upon that point, although slight, yet was sufficient to require its submission to the jury.

It appeared that she got $300 from her cousin, and used it in the purchase of the property in question. The defendant's counsel, at the trial, did not see fit to inquire whether the money thus obtained was borrowed, or whether the husband was in any way liable for it. The jury, therefore, were justified in regarding it as money belonging to her individually, and the property purchased with it as her separate estate.

Besides, the bill of sale of this property was to her individually, which was at least *prima facie* evidence of her ownership until impeached; and whether or not it was impaired in any degree, either by the evidence or the circumstances in the case, is certainly a question for the determination of a jury. (Darby *vs.* Callaghan, 16 New-York Reps. 71.)

Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

The English Bank-notes Case.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY.

Israel Steinhardt vs. *John G. Boker.*—This case has been reported several times while on trial the past week. It was submitted to the Jury, it will be recollected, on Thursday, as stated in the Times of yesterday. They, however, failed to agree. Yesterday morning they came into Court, and one of them made an excited speech, claiming that he had sworn to find a verdict; as a citizen, he believed he was bound by that oath. The Court had no power to discharge a Jury until they had found a verdict. He insisted that they should be sent to the Jury-room again for further deliberation, and he then exhibited a formidable manuscript, some fourteen pages in length, containing his views on the powers and jurisdictions of Courts to discharge Juries.

The Judge declined to hear it, and conversed with several Jurors in regard to their deliberations, after which he told them that there was no necessity for going out again, it being apparent that there was no possibility that they would agree.

Ex-Judge Dean for plaintiff; Mr. Hoxie for defendants.

Habeas Corpus.

Application of Charles H. Richardson.—This was an application to discharge the prisoner from confinement on a charge of larceny. The facts of the case are as follows: A boy named Little, in the employ of Messrs. Morgan & Co., was intrusted with a check for $3,000 upon which to draw the money. He proceeded to the Bank, drew the money, and, on his way back, met the prisoner, who is called "Boston Charlie," and by whom he was induced to give up half of that sum. Richardson was subsequently arrested, on a charge of grand larceny, and committed for trial. Motion was now made for his discharge, on the ground that the act was not larceny—as the boy Little was not guilty of larceny, it could not be such on the part of the prisoner. Nor could it be considered embezzlement; as it was not that on the part of the boy, he being less than 18 years of age. Decision reserved until Monday.

Judge Stewart for the motion; Mr. Sedgwick for the State, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—CLERKE, J.

Bissell vs. *Studley.*—Case settled. See memorandum.

BEFORE JUDGE INGRAHAM.

Henaghan vs. *Henaghan.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Elston vs. *Curnan.*—Motion denied, with liberty to move to reduce bail on showing amount of bail, &c.

Morrison vs. *Reeves.*—The plaintiff's affidavit is sustained by his bookkeeper, and the weight of evidence as to the representations made, is against the defendant. His own affidavit is not sufficient to contradict the testimony of the plaintiff and his clerk. Motion denied.

Lynch vs. *De Agreda, et al.*—Motion for Receiver granted.

Sherwood vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Reference ordered to Wm. Kent, W. Ulshoeffer and L. J. Belloned.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—BOSWORTH, J.

Deshon vs. *The Merchants' Bank and others.*—Demurrer overruled. See memorandum.

Wolf, &c., vs. *The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.*—Judgment for the plaintiffs on their demurrers to the defendants' second, fourth and sixth separate defences, with liberty to the defendants to amend their answer in respect to said separate defences, any or either of them, on the payment of the cost of the demurrer.

Marsh vs. *Kellar et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiff, for the relief, substantially as prayed by the complaint. The defendant Kellar may retain possession of the premises, on complying with conditions specified in the order filed with the Clerk.

Cosland et al. vs. *Doves.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest and to mitigate bail denied, with $10 costs to the plaintiff, to abide the event.

Dayton vs. *Wilks.*—The petition of James B. Devoe, that the plaintiff make him a party to the action is denied with $7 costs; but he may have a stay of proceedings hereon, (except on the part of the Receiver to collect and reserve the assets,) for ten days, to enable him to institute a suit against Dayton & Wilks, and apply for such relief as he may be advised.

Wm. B. Taylor vs. *Alanson Nash.*—The proceedings supplementary to execution herein stayed ten days (except to adjourn the same) to enable the defendant to institute an action to establish a set-off against the plaintiff's judgment and obtain an injunction, if he can make a case entitling him to such relief.

OUR BIRDS AND BEASTS.

ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM, being a Scientific and Popular Description of the Habits, Structure and Classification of Animals, from the highest to the lowest forms, with their relations to Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the Arts. By S. G. GOODRICH. 2 vols., 8vo; 1,400 engravings. New-York: Published by DERBY & JACKSON.

We have already given an account of the first volume of this elaborate and important work, and have expressed our general approbation of the same. The second volume, just received, is still more richly illustrated, and from the nature of the topics, is even more interesting than the first. A notice of some of the leading divisions, will best convey an idea of the work.

The Birds occupy nearly 300 pages, and constitute a very attractive portion of the publication. All the prominent species of the United States, including those of California, Oregon and New-Mexico, are duly noticed. Many of our more familiar birds, as the Robin, Baltimore Oriole, Bob-o-link, Mocking Birds, &c., &c., are the themes of exceedingly lively and graphic description and illustration.

Among the less known and more remarkable species, we have descriptions of the Satin Bower Birds of Australia, which construct for themselves a bower beneath the shelter of some large tree, designed for no other purpose than a play ground. Another species of Bower Bird, also of Australia we are told, construct their bowers in a form more avenue-like than the preceding, and beautifully lined with tall grass. They are profusely decorated at both ends with shells, bones, &c., in many cases brought from a considerable distance.

The Buphaginæ, or Oxpeckers of Africa, we are told, feed principally on the bot-flies which they extract from the backs of cattle. The Buceridæ, or Horn-bills, catch small animals in their enormous beaks, and having squeezed them to death, give them a toss in the air and swallow them as they descend. The flight of a flock of these birds, accompanied by the clattering of their huge mandibles, is said to produce a sound like that of a tropical tempest.

The parrots in all their diversity of species are fully portrayed, and their curious distinctive qualities duly noted. Among the anecdotes, we are told of a Pavonian Parrot, (*Psittacara Guianensis,*) said to be one of the most intelligent species, which would lie on its back in the attitude of devotion, and repeat the whole of the Lord's Prayer in Dutch. Another, a common Grey Parrot, is noted, which would repeat, accurately, the Apostles' Creed, and was bought by an appreciative Cardinal for one hundred crowns.

We think every one will be astonished at the great number and variety of the *dove* or *pigeon* genus, as grouped in one of the engravings at p. 226. Some of the species are nearly as large as turkeys, while others scarcely exceed a sparrow in size. Several beautiful species are natives of the United States, especially the Southern portions. One kind found in Asia, (the *Cælenas nicobarensis,*) is a magnificent bird, with a tail resembling that of the domestic cock.

The various kinds of Grouse, including several American species, are beautifully figured. The quails and partridges present numerous and beautiful varieties. The *Honduras Turkey*, a new discovery, and a splendid bird, is well represented. The joyous family of *Phasianinæ* are duly set forth, as well in the text as the illustrations. The engravings of these are really some of the finest we have ever seen, in wood.

The *Ostriches*, *Rheas*, and *Cassowaries*, are finely pictured, together with the *Mooruck*, a new discovery, from New-Caledonia, as well as the New-Zealand *Apteryx*, with rudimentary wings, like the extinct Dodo. Several curious and startling facts are stated in respect to extinct birds. The following are given among the results of the researches and investigations of Dr. HITCHCOCK, in the valley of the Connecticut River, as to the *Bird Tracks*, and other vestiges of remote geological ages:

Number of localities of tracks in the valley thus far discovered, 38.

Length of the sandstone belt, containing tracks, 90 miles.

Whole number of species described, 119.
Number of birds, 31.
Number of quadrupeds, 35.
Marsupialoid animals, 5.

Upon these and analogous facts, the author makes the following striking reflections:

> "What an amazing revelation is this! Animals totally unlike any that now exist in the localities, and whose likeness is only found in living species amid the eccentrities of Australia, once lived and flourished here. They are not only of strange forms—strange to these regions—but some of them strange to the world—and, in some instances, of enormous size. One of the birds, called *Brontozoum Giganteum*, of the *Cassowary* kind, had a foot eighteen inches long, and must have weighed from four hundred to eight hundred pounds—four times the weight of the ostrich!—and all these things are written on the sandstone rocks, beneath the surface of the soil, and so minute—so certain is the record that even the rain-drops that pattered on the sands while these creatures were living here, are imperishably preserved. And these things are written by the finger of God, who can doubt it? And who can doubt that man, the being competent to read the record, after the lapse of ages, actually present here to read it, is the object of care and of sympathy to Him who alike made and preserved these inscriptions, and taught generations to interpret them."

The *Grallatores*, or wading birds, almost infinitely diversified in form, and some of them presenting exceedingly grotesque appearances, are described at length, and many of them are strikingly illustrated. The *Natatores*, or swimming birds, are treated at even greater length. The extraordinary powers and instincts of some of these furnish several passages of great interest. In fact, the well-authenticated tales of the pelicans, the frigate-birds, the snake-birds, the fulmats, the penguins and the petrels are among the most wonderful that are furnished by the whole range of the animal kingdom.

The graphic manner in which the reptiles are presented is not calculated to enhance our ideas of their personal comeliness. Among the numerous engravings of tortoises is one of the *matamara* tortoise, common in Guiana, which is hideous beyond conception; but it is, nevertheless, a favorite article of food. Crocodiles, alligators, serpents and lizards, of all countries, are duly introduced to the reader. Among these is the most hideous reptile that can be imagined—the horned toad (*Phrynoroma Douglasssü*) found in Utah. The swimaw toad is hardly less revolting, and is a curiosity from its mode of reproduction. At the breeding season the back of the female exhibits a number of small pits; into these the male collects the eggs laid by the female in the edge of the water, and presses them down. They are soon covered by a natural operculum, and in this situation they are hatched. There are many other tales of the frogs and toads, even more extraordinary than this.

The author gives a brief account of the fossil animals of each class; among the fossil reptilia, he describes several extraordinary monsters, and gives engravings of them from the restorations of OWEN and others, which fill the mind with amazement. Some of them appear to be lizards, resembling certain existing South American species, but grown to the gigantic dimensions of thirty or forty feet in length; others, of nearly equal size, are of grotesque and hideous forms of which nature has preserved no living models.

The fishes are extensively described and illustrated, and we find at the end a full account of the artificial breeding of fishes, with the results obtained in this country and in Europe. The *mollusca* or *shell-fish* are also elaborately described, and a multitude of curious facts respecting them are introduced. The oyster seems to be—with the author—a futile topic of humorous as well as grave description and observation. We are told that all the oysters are hermaphrodites, as well, indeed, as the bivalve mollusks generally. The prolificness of some of them is amazing. Dr. LEA, of Philadelphia, discovered, by means of the microscope, in the oviducts of a single fresh-water mussel, the *anodonta undulata*—a species three inches long—no less than 600,000 young animals, with the shells perfectly formed! It is this, or a similar species, which we are told furnished the pearl sold to TIFFANY & Co. by a New-Jersey pearl hunter, and which brought $2,200 in Paris. By means of the microscope, from 3,000 to 5,000 young oysters, with their shells, may be discovered in the common oyster; a fact which accounts for the amazing rapidity of oyster-propagation as proved by the new bed lately discovered in Long Island Sound. The author estimates that ten millions of bushels of oysters are annually consumed in the United States, and states, as confirmation, that oysters are found along our coasts for an extent of 2,000 miles.

After enumerating the incessant attacks made by man and many animals upon the oysters, and expressing astonishment that they are not exterminated, the author says:

> "The Star-fish is frequently found clasping the valves of the oyster in such a manner as to prevent its opening, and thus, as the fishers say, *it perishes by suffocation.* OPPIAN, fifteen hundred years ago, charged the star-fish with similar atrocities:
>
> 'The prickly star creeps on with fell deceit,
> To force the oyster from its close retreat,' &c.
>
> Nor have we yet mentioned all the calamities of the oyster. The invidious *Drill* (*Fusus Cinereus*) punctures their shells by thousands, nay, by millions, and they extract the juices on which life depends. Many parts of the sea are paved with shells, bearing evidence of these submarine enormities. We need not pause to consider how like all this is to what we witness in every human town and city, where we constantly behold the shells of men who have been unconsciously drilled and sucked dry by the various kinds of sharp, sly, insidious *Fusi Cinerei* which live, breathe and have a fat, prosperous and respectable being among men."

We are treated to abundant details as to those strange yet abundant creatures of the sea, the *Cuttle-fishes*, the quizzical gentry of the ink-bag. Of these, it appears, there are an almost endless variety. Among them are those called *squids* by the sailors, and which furnish a perpetual banquet to the albatrosses and penguins of the South Seas. One species, we are told, is extensively caught along the coasts of Newfoundland as bait for the cod fisheries. These are taken by means of a formidable apparatus, called a *squid jigget*, consisting of a dozen long hooks, the shafts soldered together. These are dropped, without bait, into the water, one man serving several lines, constantly jerking them up and down. "An amusing anecdote," says the author,

> "is current, in respect to a young English captain, making some pretension to fashion, who had been decoyed by some rogues of fishermen to accompany them one morning on a squid-jigging excursion. Utterly unconscious of any peculiarity, he went, and the wicked fellows suffered him, with much complacency, to draw up the first squid; but lo, in taking it from the hooks, a torrent of ink was poured over his face, frilled shirt and white waistcoat, descending in long streams even to his boots. It need scarcely be observed, that this votary of the graces henceforward relinquished squid-jigging to more congenial souls."

Of the vast subject of *Insects*, a compendious view is given, abounding in strange and wonderful developments. It is difficult to particularize amid such a mass of wonders. The curious structure of the eyes of some species—a single eye of a fly for instance—consisting of four thousand separate and distinct lenses—the amazing transformations of some species, and the astounding fecundity of nearly all, are duly set before the reader. In truth, as we descend into the household history and economy of these minute creatures, we meet with wonder upon wonder. The female white ant lays 3,600 eggs in one hour; 86,400 in a day; 2,419,200 in a lunar month! In the *Aphides*, or plant lice, a single impregnation is sufficient to fecundate the female parent as well as her progeny, down to the ninth generation! REAUMUR estimated that even at the fifth generation a single aphis might be the great-great-grandmother of 5,904,900,000 young ones! We need only add that the engraved illustrations of the insects are abundant and very clever.

We pass by the fertile theme of *Arachindæ*, including the spiders; the *Crustacea*, including the crabs, (of which, by the way, we have some merry stories;) the *Rotifera*, or *Wheel animalcules*, which catch their food by producing a whirling vortex in the water, thus bringing, in the current, other *animalcules* to their mouths; the *Annelidæ*, or *Worms*, one species of which, we are told, is ten feet long, and composed of hundreds of joints, each segment being provided with male and female organs. In this portion of the work, it appears that every class of animals, beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, have their peculiar species of lice which feed and breed upon their bodies, or in their intestines, or, perhaps, in their nostrils, their feet or their eyes. Even bees and ants have their appropriate parasites. These minute creations have been profoundly studied by naturalists, and we have, in these volumes, the results, briefly but clearly stated, unfolding an extent and ingenuity in the operations of nature, which cannot fail to excite the utmost amazement of the reflecting student of her works.

The great division of *Radiata* opens a wide door of curious animal creation. Among these are the star-fishes, the sea-cucumbers, the sea-urchins, &c. These are beautifully and graphically illustrated, and happily described. Here, too, we are presented with many curious facts; one species of sea-urchin, we are told, a foot in circumference, has a case composed of 300 bony plates, having on their surface 4,000 spines, each moving in a ball or socket-joint. The brittle-stars, sand-stars, sun-stars, hair stars, and others, among the most beautiful productions of the sea, are faithfully figured and pleasantly described.

The sea-nettles or jelly-fishes, abounding in various parts of the ocean, and often illuminating its waves as if they were a sea of fire, are duly represented, as well as the *Polypi*, those minute architects of island and continent, reared from the depths of the great ocean, and thus constituting homes for millions of the human race. Finally, we have the *infusoria*, which people every drop of water, even the pure element we drink; the Porifera, or sponge-makers, infinitely small in size, yet of immense extent in their combinations and operations; and the *Rhizopoda*—minute jelly-like masses, shaped like the finger end of a glove, yet, from their activity, appearing like mouths, yearning, gaping, grasping and shooting about, intent only on getting their fill. One order, the *polythalamia*, are inclosed in shells, and, though infinitessimal in size, they are so numerous that their cast-off coats form large masses of the earth's surface.

Such is a brief indication of the ample and varied contents of this second volume, and which we notice thus fully, as we deem the work of real value and importance. The subject of Natural History cannot be rendered too familiar to the world at large; it abounds in curious and wonderful facts; it is pregnant with interesting and useful suggestions and reflections. Mr. GOODRICH has treated it according to its importance. The work before us is surpassed by no other within out knowledge in the beauty of its mechanical execution, or the happy adaptation of its style, and the selection of its matter. It is prepared with great care, and presents a clear, accurate and popular view of the subject to which it is devoted, as presented in scientific books. At the same time it abounds in anecdotes, these being evidently selected with great care, so as always to give trustworthy impressions. The descriptions are uniformly clear and lively; oftentimes they are exceedingly graphic, and are interspersed with observations—sometimes grave, sometimes gay—and always interesting and appropriate. Nor is the work merely amusing; in treating of the animals useful to man, the author has presented a great amount of useful and practical information. The work is therefore suited to the learned and the unlearned—to the farmer, mechanic and merchant as well as the general inquirer and the inquisitive student of nature. Placed in the family it will be of incalculable utility, storing the minds of the young with images, anecdotes, and incidents relating to the wonders of animated nature, and which will be sure to produce an ample harvest of knowledge, alike enlarging to the mind and elevating to the soul, by leading them both from nature up to nature's God.

We may add that the index is full and complete, containing about 7,000 names of animals, thus rendering the work of the utmost utility to every library as a book of reference.

We have thus spoken in strong terms of commendation of this work, from a sense of its positive merits. In a careful perusal of it we have seen some things that might provoke criticism, but these are so few that, contrary to our custom, we have no dark side to exhibit as evidence of our candor and our acuteness.

ADULTERATED MEDICINES.

Medicine and Agriculture are admitted to be under the fairest circumstances very uncertain sciences,—the domain of each is so immense, and it is so difficult to be sure of the facts out of which alone theories are ever legitimately born. But what was left uncertain by Nature, as if to tempt intelligent men to torture truth the more persistently out of experience, are rendered fourfold more so by the rascally adulterations practiced by the dealers in manures, which are the farmers' medicines and meat for his sick and exhausted soil—and in drugs, which are, or rather were, the physician's resource to aid Nature in combating disease. Farmers have lately had all their previous experience dishonored, and their faith in chemistry staggered, because the guano they paid full prices for happened to have ten times more sand than animal matter in it, and their super-phosphates were simply soils bewitched with coloring matter and an essential something to give out an offensive smell. This fraud was bad enough; but it only cheated the laborer out of his hire, and the tiller of the earth out of his crop. But the adulterations of drugs have bred whole phalanxes of quacks, who perhaps honestly believe that medicines are only injurious, cheated and amazed physicians, and poisoned the people. That, under certain circumstances, blue-pill or Peruvian bark would produce certain known effects, was, a century ago, a fixed fact, which intelligent men would no sooner dispute than that water seeks its level. But thousands of men will testify that they use and take these articles in the doses that were formerly sure to secure the effects, and perceive no such effects from them. Probably nine-tenths of the skepticism as to the effects alleged, through centuries, as sure to follow the exhibition of certain medicines, and of the professional insurrections and even revolutions in medical theories, have grown out of the fact that drugs are so abominably and shamelessly adulterated, that none but adepts can say that what they buy for a particular article is or is not the supposed article. The analysis of a specimen of blue pill, largely imported into this City awhile ago, showed that it contained little more than one-fifth the proper proportion of mercury, and on heating it on a shovel, instead of two per cent. of ash remaining, as from the genuine, it gave 29 per cent. Prussian blue gave it the proper color, and earthy clay its weight and bulk. Sweet spirits of nitre, administered to a man suffering a mild attack of fever, ought to bring him into a gentle perspiration, which, in seven hours, would probably leave him cured. This medicine should contain 4.2 per cent. of hyponitrous ether, and only so much alcohol as will preserve it from decomposition. The alcohol, so far as it is remedial at all, is so in a different direction from the ether, and, in excess, it directly stimulates the fever into a hotter intensity. The medicine should be uniform in its strength. The practitioner always presumes that it is; but, in the market, five different strengths are sold, denoted by a corresponding number of Fs. Six samples of the *strongest* commercial article, obtained from first-class sources lately, yielded an average of less than two per cent. of the medicinal ingredient instead of 4.2 per cent. Omitting a single sample made by a small manufacturer, which contained nearly three per cent., the average fell below one and a half per cent., and no two samples from the same manufactory were found of similar strength. How much poorer still in remedial qualities the weaker samples were it is not worth while to inquire. But is it strange that physicians should vary in their accounts of the value of sweet spirits of nitre, or that many should abandon its use entirely, when, instead of the cooling article they suppose themselves to be using, they are really using alcohol, which is a poison in the cases where they wish to use nitre?

HOFFMAN'S anodyne has almost gone out of use, for the simple reason that the ingredient which makes this compound spirit of ether an anodyne is altogether wanting in the commercial article, which is merely a diffusible stimulant, and no more like the true HOFFMAN'S anodyne than diluted alcohol is like laudanum. The commercial article is sold in the wholesale market at about one-fifth what the genuine preparation would cost to manufacture, yet, in retailing, it is sold at only about one-half below what the true article could be afforded for and still yield one hundred per cent. profit. The commercial spirits of nitre is sold in the wholesale market for 8 to 16 cents per pound of 18 fluid ounces. Retailing it at 6 cents the ounce, there is a profit of 600 per cent. The true spirits costs about three times the price of the commercial, but if sold at the same price it would yield to the retailer over 175 per cent. profit. In short the retail druggist, who honestly sells what his honest customer supposes he is buying, gets an enormous per centage of profit, and he quadruples, or in some cases makes ten-fold that per centage by buying the cheap stuff that is always to be had in the market, and selling it as genuine. This he cannot do, however, without defrauding his customers and endangering the public, for the *United States Pharmacopœia*, a recognized authority in these matters, has but one name for each preparation, and the practitioner and patient is justified in presuming that the commercial article is the official one.

Those who have not given special attention to this subject can have no idea of the extent to which the adulteration of drugs has been pushed. In some cases the fraud damages the sick man only so far as it leads him at a critical moment to rely upon a medicine which by adulteration is rendered simply inert. This is the case when a worm-eaten rhubarb, worth scarcely a dime a pound, is sold for Turkey rhubarb worth ten times as much. Those who still have faith in the efficacy of this root in the complaints of children, will readily believe that our infant mortality may have been sadly increased by the frauds of the druggists in this one direction. The "extracts" have been so shamelessly adulterated, that the wisest prescribers trust them the least. The market has abounded in compound extract of colocynth, without a particle of colocynth in it; extract of belladonna made of negro-cabbage; hyoscyamus made of liquorice and flour; opium, made mostly of that homely production which JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., lately startled the farmers of New-York by asserting to be, in the quantity that she would furnish him, worth more than his Devon heifer's milk.

But it is not always by cheating the sick man with the false hope of a salvo that the adulterating druggist does his mischief. Preparations of bismuth frequently contain arsenic, in quantities which, taken for the time that bismuth is generally prescribed, slowly undermines the constitution of the patient. The mercury and chalk mixture, one of the mildest and most manageable of mercurials, is frequently from the bad quality of the chalk used, and by faulty preparation made an absolute poison to the infants to whom it is administered. Blue pill and calomel not unfrequently are so prepared that instead of their mild, legitimate effects, we have salivation and horrible disease.

Another evil is wrought by the general adulteration of drugs. There are some honest men left and if a physician who has been for years feeling his way with the variable preparations sold him always under one name happens to get hold of the genuine article from an honest man's shop, he is astonished to find terrible effects from his usual doses. If he has been into the Southwest, and learned to give drachm doses of quinine, when he gets hold by accident of an article that is neither flour nor *salicine*, but quinine, he finds that he has deafened his patient. When physicians in town first began to use Dr. SQUIBB'S preparations, they were astounded to find that, if, neglecting the doses of the books, and confiding in those proved necessary by their long experience, they continued their habitual doses, they were over-medicating to an alarming degree.

The profession of medicine owes it to itself, and to the community that intrusts its lives to them, to compel a thorough and speedy reform in this matter. Nor is it so difficult as might be supposed to effect a reform. In the country, practitioners can very profitably make their own extracts, syrups, tinctures and pills, to a much larger extent than is common; and, still better, they can call into requisition the indigenous medicinal plants which Nature has kindly strewn in every land, and generally in each region the very best for the diseases of that region. When they deal with city druggists, they will find it much the cheapest in the long run to deal with men who bear a good reputation. A very little examination of the price current would teach them what is the minimum honest price of a genuine article, and that they are cutting the throat of their own reputation if they buy below it. In the cities, where nobody prepares his own medicines, prescribers are more at the mercy of apothecaries. Still, for buying much of the trash that they cause their patients to consume, they have only their own stinginess or indolence to blame. The Academy of Medicine has repeatedly recommended the exclusive use of those preparations which Dr. SQUIBB makes of some of the articles we have named, and some of the best houses in the City now keep them constantly on hand, being careful to label them as his, lest their officinal strength, being entirely unlooked for, should result injuriously. The history of this gentleman's enterprise shows an encouraging disposition on the part of the profession to demand hereafter genuine medicines. He commenced his work in the laboratory of the Naval Hospital, at Brooklyn, for the purpose of supplying the service with pure medicines, as at that time such could not possibly be obtained in the market. The Government being too poor to pay a living price for his services, he at last yielded to the solicitations of the profession, and opened a laboratory in another part of Brooklyn upon borrowed capital. A few weeks after, a fire destroyed his establishment, the doctor escaping with only his life and some hideous scars that will permanently deform him. The profession of Brooklyn, New-York and Boston, almost instantly replaced his chemical and mechanical furniture, and Dr. SQUIBB, so soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to undertake his task, again bent himself zealously to the work of supplying those who wish them with pure medicines of the uniform unvarying strength of the Pharmacopœia. The profession has encouraged the effort sufficiently to testify their anxiety to remove the greatest local cause of the uncertainty of medicine. The Inspection of Drugs, established some years ago by the Government, soon checked the importation of spurious preparations, and while the law was faithfully carried out the manufacture at home of all manner of adulterated drugs was stimulated immensely, so that now many who were most earnest for the rigid inspection at the Custom-house doubt if free trade would not have left us freer from the curse. Better keep up the inspection, however, and let the Legislatures enact stringent laws for the protection of the people and the punishment of the scoundrels—no matter how respectable they are—who convert our healing medicaments into inert but not less loathsome trumpery, and our potions into poisons.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

Condition of Jamaica Previous to Emancipation—Real Cause of the Decline of the Prosperity of the Islands.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before entering upon the direct effect of the emancipation it will be well to see what was the condition of the inhabitants prior to and during the apprenticeship. The home of the Jamaica planter was well known as the abode of a most generous hospitality. On his table were found not only the delicacies of his own country, varied and rich as they were, but the ample board groaned beneath the luxuries brought from other lands. An Englishman still, he could not dispense with his old delights; and the bright ale of Scotland, or the heavy stout of England was in constant use; while, as a gentleman, and one too of an old school, as he proudly claimed, his cellar was stocked with the choicest wines of Germany, France and Spain. Nothing pleased him better than to see his house full and running over with his friends, to whom he gave the very best he had, only sorry it was not more worthy their attention. Gay cavalcades dashed up and down the broad avenue lined with cocoa-nut trees that led to his house, and pleasure with her wand banished all care and stifled all croakings for the morrow.

To all this there was one little drawback—small, doubtless, it seemed to the planter, who had but to put his name to a draft, and receive the money from his banker. While all this festivity was going on at the plantation, in counting-rooms in Liverpool, London, Bristol and Glasgow entries were being made in ominous-looking books, and accounts, long enough already, were stretching out to a formidable length. Of this he did not think, or, if he thought, did not care. When, at the close of the year, the English merchant sent him his account current, showing him how far short his crop had come of meeting his expenses, a momentary feeling of distress crossed his mind; but a round oath or two against the thieving rascals, as he affectionately termed his correspondents, roused his drooping spirits, and for the rest—the wine was good, the company merry; so amid story, and joke, and song, the obnoxious account dropped out of sight, not to be recalled till, at the close of the next year, a similar and more alarming document presented itself.

Very few understood the power of interest to increase their already heavy indebtedness. Year by year the sum rolled up with frightful rapidity, secured to the merchant by mortgages on the estates, till nearly every property on the island was really in the possession of absentees. The planter, hampered by obligations he could not discharge, was compelled to send his produce to those who had advanced him the necessary funds. It was to him no question of a good market; he had no disrcetion as to when and how his sugars or rum should be disposed of; all he had to do was to forward them as fast as possible to his commission merchants, submitting to charges however extravagant with the best grace he could. Here and there a careful Englishman or canny Scotchman avoided the general ruin; but their cases were rare, and we are speaking of the rule, not the exception.

It is little to be wondered at, that people so situated should deprecate any change; least of all a change so radical as emancipation threatened to produce. The apprentice system was intended to prevent too sudden an alteration, but signally failed in accomplishing the end in view. No provision seems to have been made for educating the slave and fitting him for liberty. If ever made it was never carried into effect. Both parties lost by it more than they gained. The master took less care of his negroes than ever, the one object being to get as much work out of them as possible; the apprentices, dazzled by the near approach of freedom, were sullen and disinclined to labor. Tales of cruelty came from the estates, and the magistrates sent out from England for the protection of the negroes soon found their hands full of business, with complaints pouring in from every side. Things grew from bad to worse, and it was a relief to all parties when, by an act of the Assembly itself, the apprenticeship was ended.

The good intention of the British Government in endeavoring to prepare the slaves for liberty, having been thwarted by the planters themselves, it is only fair to let the consequences rest on their own heads. The negroes, debased by servitude, were unwilling at once to return to labor. The warm climate rendered but very little clothing necessary, and having simple tastes, their actual wants were very easily supplied. When at length they did show a willingness to work, injudicious counsels prevailed on both sides. Disputes arose about the wages they should receive—the planters put the price entirely too low, the negroes fully as much too high. While the former, clubbing together, refused to yield, the latter, quite as firm, lived on in happy poverty, planting their yams, cassava and plantain, on the mountain sides, and so eking out a subsistence. To this course the negroes were undoubtedly urged by the missionaries, who, though good men, knew nothing of business, and were bad advisers in such a crisis.

In the meantime the crops remained on the ground unharvested, and the ruin the former extravagance had invited stared the island in the face. The merchant, quick to see the upshot of the matter, declined to make further advances, and without capital it was impossible to proceed. The prosperity of the estates, already rotten at the foundation, toppled to the ground, and it was seen at last that Jamaica had shared the fate of an orange—sucked dry and then cast aside. How far emancipation is fairly chargeable, with these disastrous effects, the reader can now judge for himself.

A new agitation in England portended new dangers to the bankrupt colony. Sugar had ceased to be an article of luxury, and taken rank among the necessaries of life. The masses clamored for its introduction at a low rate of duty, and would take no denial. Hitherto West India sugar had enjoyed a discriminating duty, being admitted at much lower rates than that of other countries, which, while it put just so much money in the pockets of the owners of the estates, increased the price to the vast body of consumers. The strife was fierce, and the colonists watched the battle with eager interest. Jamaica did not yield a penny to the treasury, bore no part of the burden of taxation with which the country was laden. Why should the millions of Great Britain pay for her support? This cogent argument was in every mouth, and in 1846 a bill admitting all sugars on an equal basis passed the Houses of Parliament. In Jamaica the most sanguine despaired, though the real ruin had been consummated long ago. The real sufferers were English and Scotch merchants, who, having foreclosed the mortgages they held, were working the estates themselves by means of attorneys. It would have been hard to find a class better able to bear the loss, and the sympathy that the passage of the law elicited might much better have been kept for a worthier object.

On the abolition of Slavery the number of negroes held in bondage, and for whom the sum of £19 per person was allowed by the British Government, was 309,338. Of these a considerable allowance must be made for the infants, the sick and the aged, in order to estimate the number of actual laborers. Slaveholding communities always suffer from an insufficiency of labor, and Jamaica is no exception to the rule. During the administration of Sir CHAS. METCALF, various schemes were set on foot, agricultural societies were formed, silk works established, and mining operations commenced, but for the most part came to nothing for want of cheap and steady labor. Their projectors had laid out extensive plans without counting the cost; they found the evils of more than two centuries were not to be rectified by the efforts of a single year.

White labor, bearing with it energy and enterprise, was hurrying to the United States, and wealth sprang up wherever the emigrants settled. The Island of Jamaica, resting in beauty on the bosom of the sea, with a climate unrivalled for salubrity, and teeming with fruits that had been the dreams of their childhood, offered no temptation. The curse of Slavery had been upon it, making labor degrading; so they swept past to the land where honest toil is dignified and honored.

Were we asked to give in as few words as possible the real cause of the decline of Jamaica, we should say, at once and unhesitatingly, extravagance and absenteeism. Of the former we have already spoken, let us look for a moment at the latter. The estates, overburdened by debts, passed from the hands of the original owner into those of the merchant. Henceforth they are to be worked, not with a wise economy, but in any way that will yield a return. Attornies take the place of the planter, whose sole business it is to spend as little as possible, and, indeed, upon this their situation depends. No new improvements are added; the old sugar-mill drones away with expensive slowness, the boiling house is patched up from time to time, till the whole works are in a state of utter decay. Then the estate is thrown up, the fences become deficient, the coppers and boilers are torn out for old metal, the cane-fields are overgrown with weeds, and utter desolation takes the place of thriving industry. We do not deny the destruction of property, cannot shut our eyes to the wicked and willful waste that has taken place; but we do object to seeing Emancipation charged with evils that the humblest farmer knows would be inevitable to any estate so treated, though in a land where the face of a negro was never seen. In proof that this argument is by no means overstated, there are many instances where the Attorney has brought the estate so managed considerably into his debt, and for a small sum has been able to purchase it; the English owner disgusted with such a worthless investment being only too glad to find a purchaser. Immediately a change has taken place worthy of Aladdin's lamp. Steam sugar mills rise upon the foundations of the old and costly cattle works, new systems of evaporation are adopted, economy and energy drive out waste and carelessness, science directs the labor of the estate, and the very property that could not be worked without drafts from the mother country is not only self-sustaining, but yields a handsome income to the resident owner.

Why press the argument further in this direction? The story is as old as the hills and needs no amplification at our hands. It is but the exemplification of the old motto, "If you want a thing done, do it yourself." Until these facts are done away, the ruin of Jamaica must rest on other shoulders than that of Liberty—you cannot, dare not seek to fasten upon her fair fame so calumnious a falsehood.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Oct. 28.

$8,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90	105	Erie Railroad	6¾
1,000	Virginia State 6s	94⅝	400	Har. R. Pref....s60	36⅛
9,000	do	94¾	39	N. H. & Hart R	123½
1,000	do	95	100	Mich. Cen. R....b30	40⅛
1,000	Georgia State 6s	101	110	do	40⅞
10,000	Misso'i. St.6s.b60	85	150	do	40⅛
27,000	do	84⅞	50	do	40⅞
2,000	Louisiana St 6s.	93½	150	do	41
1,000	Erie R. 1stM. Bs.	83½	100	do....s30	41
1,000	Erie R.2dM.B.ex	74½	340	M. So.& N. Ia.G. S.	17
1,000	Erie R.3d M.B.'83	65	100	do....s60	16¾
11,000	Erie R. C. B. '62	24	5	Panama Railroad	124
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	97	50	do	123⅛
2,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M.	78½	250	Ill. Central R	65¾
1,000	Har. R. 1st M	94	50	do....b60	65¾
1,000	Har. R. 3d M. B	72½	30	Cleve., C. & C. R	91¾
5,000	do	73	108	do	92
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84	50	Gal. & Chi. R..b30	73
1,000	Chi. & R. I. Bds.	93	300	do	72⅞
10	Bk.of the St.ofN.Y.	103	100	do....b60	73
5	Continental Bank	100½	261	do	72¾
115	Del.& Hud.Can.Co.	96	25	do....s60	72⅛
20	Cum. Coal Pref	14⅛	100	do....s10	72¾
25	do	14½	100	do....b30	72⅞
20	Canton Company	18⅞	300	do....b7	72⅝
50	Pacific MailS.S.Co.	71½	675	Cleve. and Tol. R.	19⅞
15	do....b30	71¾	100	do....b10	19⅞
50	do....b60	71½	100	do....b60	19¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	80⅛	100	Chic. & R.Isl. R..s60	62½
1600	do	80⅛	100	do....b10	62¾
50	do....s10	80⅛	350	do....s30	62⅜
300	do....s5	80⅝	50	do....s10	62⅜
100	do....s7	80⅜	150	do....s30	62¾
600	do....s10	80⅞	350	do	62⅝
200	do....c	80⅜	100	Ind'ap. and Cin. R.	49
200	do....s30	80⅜	100	do....b60	49⅛
300	do....b60	80⅞			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	Mo.State 6s.b30	85	100	Mich. Central R.s60	41
1,000	Louis'a State 6s.	93⅛	50	do	41⅛
500	Ill.Central R.Bs.	85	900	do....b30	41⅛
20	National Bank	99½	200	do....b10	41⅛
100	Pacific M.St. Co.b60	71⅛	100	Chic.& Rk. Is. R.	63
100	do....s30	71¼	50	Mich.So. &N.I.G.S.	17
250	Del. & Hud. Ca.Co.	96	50	do....s30	17
100	do....s60	95¼	5	Panama Railroad	123¾
200	Erie Railroad	7	50	Gal. & Ch'go R..s30	73¼
77	N. Y. Central R	80⅝	100	do	73⅜
250	do....b30	80¾	100	do....s60	73¼
500	do	80¾	250	do	73⅜
500	do....s10	80¾	100	do....b60	73⅜
200	do....s60	80⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	19⅞
100	Reading R....b60	38½	300	do....b60	20
100	do....b60	38¼	200	do	19⅞

FRIDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The firmness in the Stock Market noticed yesterday as resulting from the upward turn in prices, on Wednesday afternoon, continued today. The dealings at the early Board manifested a larger demand on the Share list, and at the Second Board the speculative tone was decidedly buoyant, with an active business doing in the New-York and Western roads. The additional rise to-day is equal to ½@1 ℔ cent., and in some instances, such as Michigan Central, 1⅞ ℔ cent. over the sales of yesterday. The movement early in the week, which the present state of the market reverses, was in good part from the speculators for a lower range of prices. It failed to elicit much cash stock, and at the same time considerably enhanced the *short* line at the Board of Brokers. This circumstance fairly tested the confidence in the future of the market of both the actual holders and the speculators for the rise. As compared with the lowest points of the week, (on Wednesday forenoon,) the following quotations are made at the close of the dealings this afternoon:

	Wed.	Th.	Fri.		Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Central	79⅞	80⅜	80⅝	Galena	71⅛	72⅞	73⅝
R. Island	62	62⅝	63	Toledo	17⅛	19	20
M. Central	38⅛	40	41⅞	Ill. Cen.	65¼	65⅛	65¾
M. Guar'd	14⅛	16	17	Erie	6⅞	6¾	7
Reading	37⅛	38	38⅛	Panama	124	123⅞	123⅝
Har. Pref.	30	36⅛	36¾	Pacific	73	72⅛	71½

The demand for New-York Central was large in the morning at 80½ and in the afternoon at 80⅞ cash and seller 10 days, and the closing quotation 80⅜@⅞. The advance in Michigan Central is more rapid than the sudden decline some days ago, and over 1,000 shares were taken this afternoon at 41⅞, buyers 10@30 days. The return for the third week in October shows the first slight turn toward the expected improvement in the traffic, and on the close of Lake navigation the increase, it is believed, will be more decided. We alluded a day or two since to the renewal of $1,200,000 of the Funded Debt of the Company in 1860, as not likely to involve a serious *shave* on the 8 ℔ cent. Bonds to be substituted. The negotiation is yet 6@12 months off, and should the traffic of the line improve, the Boston managers will scarcely have the effrontery to divide the new Bonds among themselves at a low rate, as they did last year. The expensive and jobbing policy of the executive office in that city—which office should rightly be in Detroit—has been a drawback to the market price of the stock for some seasons past. The demand for Galena was also quite strong through the dealings of the day, closing 73⅝ sales. Rock Island in steady request, though the buyers for the rise move steadily, rather than with immediate eagerness. Toledo and Michigan Guaranteed both had more friends among speculative buyers, and the advance is rapid since Wednesday. The Coal shares are firmer. Delaware and Hudson in request at 96 ℔ cent., in view of the enhanced Coal tonnage and near approach of the December dividend; Pennsylvania Coal is scarce at 83; Reading steady, though less active than is customary with the stock at this season of the year. Harlem is higher; Hudson River firm, and Erie shares up to $7 again. The Bonds of the last-named Company were all better; Convertibles 24; Second Mortgage 74½; State Stocks steady. The general market firm at the close.

The cheap rates of money at the close of October excite much remark on the Street; partly because of the disappointed predictions made on the eve of the Fall trade of the more active and profitable employment of private as well as Bank capital in discounting mercantile paper, and partly from the prospect of continued low terms through November and December, which the present state of the market and the early and healthy movement of the great staples hold out. The current rates, to-day, taking the lowest made on the Street, and the 7 ℔ cent. rule at a majority of the Banks, are 5@6 ℔ cent. on temporary loan, and 5@7 ℔ cent. for discounts. Some short acceptances are taken at 5 ℔ cent., and prime lots of long paper at 6½ ℔ cent. The offering outside of Bank, of choice bills, is inadequate to the demand. These figures sound low for a season of substantial activity in most departments of trade. But they are not so cheap as at the corresponding period of last season, though denoting at least a partial return to legal interest. At the close of last October, March and April bills were done at 4½@5 ℔ cent., 30@60 days' bills, 3½@4 ℔ cent; demand loans, 3@3½ ℔ cent., and, occasionally, on select collateral, at 2½ ℔ cent. Since then we have supplied from this port *sixty-five millions* Bullion, and imported for sale and distribution Foreign Merchandise to the value of $225,000,000. Meanwhile the Bank line of accommodation has fallen from $126,000,000 to $117,000,000, and the result is that the discount on long-date paper, first-class names, though 2 ℔ cent. higher than when the scale of importation was barely one-half and the specie movement about one-third the present season, has not yet fully attained the New-York legal standard of 7 ℔ cent.

The European Exchanges are not active for the mail to-morrow, most of the business going over to the Cunarder from Boston next week. The rates made on London are 110¼@110½ by standard Bankers, and 109¾@110 for Southern bank bills.

The following article from the London *Times* will show that our famous New-Haven Railway case, in its recent phase, has attracted attention and sharp comment abroad:

> "The repudiation case of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company is still giving trouble in financial circles at New-York. The public will remember that shortly after the Redpath and Robson frauds an analogous affair took place in America, of which Mr. ROBERT SCHUYLER was the hero. The course adopted, however, by the English companies and the American company was wholly different. The Great Northern Railway and also the Crystal Palace Company at once recognized their liability to meet the obligations which through their own laxity had been fraudulently issued to innocent parties; but the New-York and New-Haven Company, although it was their President that had been the delinquent, stoutly refused to admit any claim whatever. They took upon themselves to declare certain amounts of their stock to be fictitious and other amounts to be genuine, and the injured holders could get no redress, since an appeal to the Common Law Courts resulted in confirming the course of the Company. Lately, however, it has been discovered, not only that the Directors had no positive knowledge of any kind to enable them to distinguish the regular from the irregular issues, but that the transfer-books have been faulty for nine years past, and that it is impossible to specify which of the certificates created during that period can be pronounced genuine. Nevertheless, in the face of these things, they have persisted in dividing all available profits among such stockholders as they arbitrarily choose to acknowledge; and it is only within the past few weeks that they have been checked in their career. The Supreme Court has now pronounced their classification void, and has interdicted them from paying a dividend of 2 ℔ cent., which they had declared for the 15th of August, to any persons who have become stockholders since 1850, and also from paying dividends hereafter, to any class whatever, until the whole difficulty shall have been adjusted, and the rights of all parties determined by a competent tribunal. It is not easy to conjecture the ground on which an exception is made with regard to the present dividend in favor of holders prior to 1850 but any judgment that will interrupt the directors in their high-handled proceedings must be regarded with satisfaction, since it recently appeared as if they were likely to carry the matter through with as much independence as if they represented some flourishing and irresponsible Sovereign State such as Florida, Mississippi, or Michigan."

We have been requested to state that Mr. COCK declines the receivership of the Indiana Insurance Company of Albany, to which he was appointed.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $242,977, including $88,000 for Customs; payments, $210,226; balance this afternoon, $4,832,553.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$720,604	$1,236,688	$402,704
Thrown on Market	201,212	1,221,122	383,497
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$85,620,393	$51,662,774	$98,170,750
Thrown on Market	79,195,136	59,433,232	98,038,184

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	374	$126,052	81	$12,641	78	$23,481
Mf. of Cotton	253	53,743	75	13,704	34	9,944
Mf. of Silk	82	61,337	10	9,541	16	5,585
Mf. of Flax	268	54,076	1,321	29,222	87	7,112
Miscellaneous	151	33,138	20	9,250	31	12,026
Total	1,128	$328,346	1,507	$74,358	246	$55,151
		74,358				328,346
Total Entered		$402,704	Total Marketed			$383,497

THURLOW WEED'S PERSONAL REMINISCENCES—Mr. WEED sent the following letter in reply to an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Junior Pioneers, at Rochester, on the 26th October:

> I pray you to assure the Association that I am sensibly impressed with the honor and the kindness of this remembrance of me. I cherish the most agreeable recollections of my early and long residence in Rochester—not the teeming, beautified Rochester you now rejoice in—but the youthful, fresh, vigorous, enterprising village that has expanded into the full-grown city.
>
> I went to Rochester in November, 1822, with a fortune consisting of a wife and two children, and a cash capital of one dollar and twenty-five cents. My only acquaintance there was ADDISON GARDINER, then a young man who had just established himself in the Practice of the Law. We were fast friends in Onondaga, and it is pleasant to know that relation will exist between us to the end of our earthly pilgrimage.
>
> I immediately found an employer and a friend (in the best and truest sense of the term) in the late EVERARD PECK. Other friends—warm, generous and devoted ones—extended a sustaining hand. Of those, alas! how few remain. Over the remains of one (Dr. BACKUS) greatly beloved, the grave has but just closed. Thirty-six years leaves but a remnant even of the "Junior Pioneers of Rochester."
>
> But I will not detain you longer than to express the hope that I may be enabled to assemble, hereafter, with the Association whose members have honored me with a seat among them.
>
> Please accept, for yourself, assurances of my esteem and regards.
>
> THURLOW WEED.
>
> L. WARD SMITH, Esq.

The new Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane was opened Oct. 27, in West Philadelphia. The Hospital was built by the private subscriptions of benevolent individuals, and cost $250,000. The total cost of planting trees, grading and building the stone wall, amounting to $320,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Election—Antony and Cleopatra.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—The State vs. Pawkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time—Bathing.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Jean le Sot—Les Crochets du Pere Martin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The People's Lawyer—The Swiss Swains—Raoul: or, the Magic Star—Black-eyed Susan.

NATIONAL THEATRE—The Castle Spectre—Boots at the Swan—Box and Cox.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: Out of the Depths The Tailor of Tamworth. Evening: Out of the Depths.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 356 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The trial of **Brown**, the insurgent, has attained its third day. At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Mr. **George H. Hoyt**, of Boston, appeared in the court-room as counsel for the prisoner at the bar, but declined to assume any active part in the conduct of the case until circumstances might require it. After the cross-examination of Conductor **Phelps** and Col. **Washington** had been completed, Mr. **Hunter** produced for the Commonwealth the Constitution of the Provisional Government, as already presented in the **Times**, and a quantity of letters attested to be in the handwriting of **Brown**. These having been read, the examination of witnesses was resumed, **Armisted Ball**, master machinist at the Armory, **John Allstedt**, one of the captains, and others, occupying the stand. The case was adjourned at nightfall. Capt. **Cook** reached Charlestown yesterday, where he was met by Gov. **Willard**, of Indiana, and other friends, who came to arrange measures for defense. He charges **Frederick Douglass** with poltroonery, in not taking the active part to which he had engaged himself in the insurrection. At Philadelphia, Hon. **J. R. Giddings** interested a large audience, by a lecture upon the outbreak, its primary causes, and upon his own connection with the men engaged in it. He stated that he had invited **Brown** to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he delivered a lecture one Sunday after church, relating his adventures in Kansas. After the lecture Mr. **Giddings** had prompted the audience to contribute relief to the lecturer. Afterwards, **Brown** took tea at his residence, where, as may readily be preconceived, the conversation turned upon Slavery. Though **Brown** did not say he intended to visit the Slave States to free slaves, Mr. **Giddings** inferred he would do so, if opportunity offered, mainly from his having practiced that business in Missouri. These were the only times Mr. **Giddings** saw **Brown**; and he asserts that neither in his lecture nor in his conversation did **Brown** refer to any assistants or associates. No mention was made of a Harper's Ferry or Virginia organization, or of a Provisional Government. He acknowledges giving three dollars to **Brown**'s son towards the necessities of his father, after the rescue of **Doy** from the kidnappers, a matter in which Mr. **Giddings** acknowledged taking strong interest. In bestowing this gratuity, he had little idea that it was to be used in fitting out an expedition to capture Harper's Ferry, to effect the conquest of the Old Dominion, to strike terror to the Executive, or to imperil the Government.

The arrival of the *Northern Light*, bearing the California and South Pacific mails, furnishes later and interesting intelligence from the Isthmus. The Legislature of the State of Panama, anticipating revolution, had passed a Bill authorizing a forced loan of $55,000, to preserve public order. A new President has been elected in Nicaragua. Various American and English vessels were at Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte, on the lookout for fillibusters. A correspondent at Panama avails himself of this mail to examine the grounds of the recent revolution in Costa Rica. He does not hesitate to ascribe the downfall and expatriation of Señor **Mora** to his own criminal weakness in yielding to family influences, with which he had permitted himself to be surrounded. In the new order of things the writer recognizes every opportunity for national regeneration; and regards the prominence of the Monteleagre interest in the change, as a warrant of a sound administration of public affairs. From Chili, our regular correspondent informs us of the design of Mr. **Bigler** to return to the United States at an early day. There is no news of political interest. The ground for the extension of the railroad designed to connect Valparaiso with Santiago had been broken with great demonstration.

The steamship *Empire City*, from Havana, Oct. 23, arrived here early this morning. Her news is of slight interest. The Sugar and Money markets at Havana, were without change.

The Congressional election in the Fourth District of Virginia has resulted in the choice of Mr. **Roger A. Pryor**, formerly an associate in the editorial conduct of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and more recently known as an ardent supporter of the claims of Mr. **Douglas** to the Presidency. The district has heretofore been strong in its fealty to the Administration.

The steamer *New World* continues to drift to and fro with the tide. Several tons of merchandise, in a badly damaged state, and two crates of baggage, consisting of some thirty trunks, were brought to the City yesterday. Two derricks were to go up in the afternoon to raise the steamer. The steamboat *Columbia* continues alongside, awaiting a favorable opportunity to drag her into shoal water. Police officers from the Twelfth Precinct have been on board since Thursday afternoon to care for the property. The young lady who was said to be missing is reported to be safe. She went north, it appears, in the tow-boat *Ohio*, without being able to find Mr. **Robinson**, her uncle.

During the last day or two, the political world has been enjoying comparative quiet. On Thursday evening the Democratic Vigilant Committee held a meeting and appointed a Committee of Conference with their fellow Democrats, on the nominations soon to be made for municipal offices. Mozart Hall Democrats could find nothing to talk of last evening but the method that they should adopt to raise the necessary means with which to prosecute the campaign now imminent. In imitation of the Utica Convention, the American County Convention selected as the candidates of the party which it represents, a Democrat from each of the Halls, known as Mozart and Tammany—a Republican, with a name so crookedly foreign that difficulty was found in indorsing it, and one American, pure and simple. A few of the Assembly Districts also named their candidates.

The community narrowly escaped a serious addition to the recent catalogue of horrors. Just at noon yesterday a chair factory in the rear of Colored Ward School No. 2 caught fire. The flames communicated to the school building, where three hundred children were collected. Happily it was the time for recess, and the presence of mind displayed by the teachers averted a calamity, in comparison with which the loss of property which actually resulted is but trifling. The building was remodeled last Summer at an expense of $2,500. It was damaged to the amount of $3,000.

Judge **Lott** has rendered a decision, granting a peremptory *mandamus* which requires the Comptroller to issue the bonds of the City for work done on the Brooklyn Water Works, under the act of April, 1859.

The Stock Market continued firm yesterday with considerable speculative buoyancy in Railway shares at the close. New-York Central, 80¾; Galena, 73⅞. Money again cheaper on short-date Mercantile acceptances. No alteration in Exchange. The Bremen steamer will take about $500,000 in Specie.

The receipts exceeded the sales of Flour, and, as receivers were generally eager to sell, prices declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Wheat opened heavily, but closed steadily. Corn and Rye were inactive and languid. Barley and Oats were in fair demand, at full rates. Cotton, Sugars and Molasses attracted more attention. Provisions were plenty and depressed. Coffee, Fish, Metals, Naval Stores, Tobacco and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Hides were dull and heavy. Leather was in request, but prices tended downward. Rice and Sperm Oil, with Hay and Hops, were pretty actively sought after. The Freight engagements were restricted.

John Brown and Virginia.

It is very much to be regretted that the Virginian Court, before which **John Brown** is now on his trial, should have found it necessary to refuse the prisoner certain delays and opportunities pleaded for by his counsel. We can perfectly well understand that, in the present excited temper of the surrounding populations, the Virginian authorities should be anxious to expedite the work of justice upon the frantic insurgents who have so seriously disturbed the peace and shaken the strength of the State; nor do we for a moment imagine that anything less than the strictest measure of their rights will be meted out by the justice of the Old Dominion to those mad and misguided men. But the affair of Harper's Ferry concerns the whole country almost as nearly as Virginia herself. If the blood shed in those wild moments of temerity and terror ran from the veins of Virginia, the public order and the general law there outraged are the treasure of the whole nation; and all patriots are alike concerned to see them vindicated, wisely as well as fully. And it is for the interest of the whole country, and, therefore, for the real interest of Virginia herself, that something more than strict justice should be shown to **Brown** and to his confederates. They should have full measure, "heaped up and running over." By so much as they presumed upon the weakness of the State, should the State approve herself strong. They came upon the South in a whirlwind of fanaticism and fury. Let not the South meet them in like manner.

Gov. **Wise** hardly dealt fairly by the people of his own State in the first impulse of his executive enthusiasm. He has branded that as a great Virginia scare which was but the natural paralysis following upon a deed so incredibly bold and desperate that no man could have been expected at once to estimate its real proportions. It is very easy to laugh at the facility with which twenty men held a community of fifty times their number in awe for a day, and mastered a virtually defenceless national armory. But we should remember that it was altogether beyond reason that any sane man in Harper's Ferry, when he woke up and found the streets patrolled by armed men, the trains of the railway stopped, and the whole power of the Union set at defiance, should have supposed the force by which all this had been achieved to be limited to the men whom he might happen to see immediately engaged in the business before him. The momentary success of the insurgents was assured to them by the very insanity of their action. Similar measures would have produced a similar result in any country as little accustomed as our own to the surprises and audacities of civil war. Instead of joining Governor **Wise** in his ridicule of his fellow-citizens, all intelligent people at the North are quite prepared to sympathize with them thoroughly in the consternation which fell upon that little town among the mountains, in the vague and formidable presence of a danger which it was impossible that any one should accurately measure. "He jests at scars who never felt a wound," and servile insurrection may seem a very humorous thing in lands without a slave. It is not so at the South.

But now that the peril has passed away and can be looked fully in the face, the South has every reason, if she will but see the truth, to feel herself stronger than ever—not indeed in her own sectional force, but in the quick response of the Northern millions to her sentiments of indignation and alarm. It is time now for the calmness and forbearance of conscious power to show themselves in her bearing. If she would cement afresh the bonds which unite her with the Conservative North, let her put away from herself now not only all clamor and ferocity of vengeance, but even the appearance of extravagant haste in inflicting their deserts upon the offenders whom she has seized. **John Brown** has killed all threatening sectionalism at the North, unless the South shall so deal with **John Brown** as to revive its ghost. If it were possible, in conformity with the ends of justice, to enforce upon this stout old fanatic the excuse of madness which he so angrily repudiates, and deal with him accordingly, the Abolitionist Crusade would receive a heavier blow than from the hanging of twenty such as he. A dismal little journal in this City, dedicated to the Southern trade, but as little read we should hope at the South as it is at the North, expresses in the following elegant extract every feeling which the South should sedulously suppress. The Harper's Ferry crime, says this journal,

> "Should doom the miscreants to a punishment so swift, awful and stupendous that it should hide and cover up and obliterate the crime itself forever from the memories of mankind. *They should have been seized by the citizens of Harper's Ferry, cut and hacked to pieces, and the vile remains gathered up and burnt and their ashes scattered to the winds of heaven*, so that the very earth should be saved from pollution by the carcases of wretches so utterly lost and God-forsaken. That this, or something like this, would have been the case, we have no doubt whatever, if Gov. **Wise** had not interfered, and, though he is not to be blamed—for, as the Governor, he was compelled to take this course and protect the miscreants from the wrath of the people—*it is unfortunate that he got to Harper's Ferry so soon.*"

Now we are ashamed, as New-Yorkers, to confess that we have seen nothing quite so base, brutal and silly as this venal explosion in any Southern Press. But this way the Southern danger of the moment lies; and we exhibit our drunken Helot to warn our kinsmen back from the like intemperance. All sensible men at the South as well as at the North must see that **Brown** himself is a sort of **Balfour** of Burley, whose pluck and daring must make him in any event very troublesome as a martyr. Let him, then, have as little martyrdom and as much mercy as may be. His deeds will bear, are already bearing, good fruit for the nation, in concentrating a feeling of national disgust upon the men of words who inflamed this man to action—upon the partisans who played their sly little game with this fanatic's serious passion. They fancied that **John Brown**'s plan was a mere counter, like their own; it has turned out to be solid coin, and the loss is theirs.

Nothing can repair their mistake but an attempt on the part of Southern sectionalists to use **John Brown** and his insurrection as a lever for pressing their sectionalism home upon the General Government. The peace of the Union is now very much in the hands of the South. If the South will frankly unite with the Conservative North in keeping the whole question of Slavery out of Congress and beyond the national interference—in leaving it, that is, to the laws of nature, and the practical good sense of the people—the *émeute* at Harper's Ferry will prove, indeed, a "blessing in disguise" to the whole country.

The Sultan and the Pope.

The "spirit of the age" is a power that will not be stayed. No man can pretend accurately to define it. Whence it comes and whither it tends, speculation may weary itself with suggesting. It is an impenetrable mystery and a perpetual amazement to all thinking people. But it is a reality, nevertheless, and of all realities the most difficult to deal with, the most dangerous to withstand. It is no respecter of persons or of things,—toppling down the stateliest dynasties, and confounding the most daring innovators with impartial scorn. The most ambitious, if they would be also the most successful rulers of mankind, must do it homage, and those whom History lauds as the leaders of the world have been its most astute and loyal servants. Doing its own work in its own way, this wonderful force plays the strangest tricks with human affairs, creates contrasts, and invents situations which the boldest dramatic genius could not mend.

It has pleased at this present time, for instance, to put the Pope and the Sultan side by side for the inspection of mankind in general, in circumstances so whimsically analogous, yet so ingeniously contrived to revolutionize the traditional aspect of each of these Potentates, that it is equally impossible to overlook the juxtaposition, or to add to its sarcastic eloquence.

The Pope and the Sultan are monumental monarchs. These august titles link the living world of to-day with the world of the middle ages, the world before **Columbus**, the world to which the great Empire of the Romans was virtually as near a memory as the Colonial days of American history are to us—pressing in upon men's daily ways and works through a thousand channels of law, habit, precedent, and overshadowing the whole earth with the ruins of its majesty and its civilization. Like the two Memnonian statues in the solemn Egyptian desert, these mighty names still rise above the changed and leveled surface of the world around. A little battered they are, like the statues, defaced, bescribbled the worse for time, wear and little books; but awful still and not to be lightly regarded. No absolute Tudor now lords it over England; the Moors are driven out of Spain, and are hardly safe in Morocco itself; the heirs of the Cid edit daily journals and discuss questions of tariff in constitutional Parliaments; the Houses of **Valois** and **Guise** have vanished into nothingness; the Holy German Empire, itself, has given up the ghost. The Pope still wears his triple crown and sits among the seven hills of Rome. The Sultan still commands the faithful of Islam, and recites the prayers of **Mohammed** beneath the conquered cathedral dome of Byzantium. To threaten the Pope and the Sultan, then, with the "spirit of the age," may well seem but little less irreverent than to talk of pulling down the Pyramids for paving-stones, or establishing a skirt-factory in the Sphinx. But their time has, nevertheless, come; the tide is rising about them both; the Nineteenth Century is dealing with these tremendous traditions in its own cavalier fashion. And, mark the strange result! The Mussulman Sultan suddenly appears in Europe as the champion, and nearly as the martyr of Progress; the Christian Pope recoils from the appeal of the time, and, snatching the sword from its sheath, echoes the ancient creed of the Caliphs—that temporal treason means spiritual heresy, and that the faithful must be kept by force to their faith.

Abdul-Medjid, at Constantinople, has just happily escaped from a vast and well-organized conspiracy, rather more skillfully contrived and conducted than **John Brown**'s great Virginia plot, which was prepared by the devotees and fanatics of the "old order" in Islam. He was to be slain because he stood among his people as the symbol of religious toleration and civil liberty: because he professed to reign on modern rather than on ancient principles, aiming to make Turkey a mere haunt of engineers, schoolmasters, newspapers, railways, telegraphs, and the like diabolic devices of the Giaour. **Abdul-Medjid**, in a word, has been bewitched by this incomprehensible "spirit of the age." In assailing him, the Ulemas and Reactionists, generally, assailed the "spirit of the age," and the "spirit of the age" has protected its own, to their immense discomfiture, and to the cutting off of an indefinite number of their most unfortunate heads. At the same time the people of the Pope have been besieging the Chair of St. Peter in a very different fashion. The Turks clamor for the ancient things; for the times of the rack and the thumbscrew, for the precious right of plucking the infidel by the beard, and of defiling the graves of the unbeliever. All this the Sultan refuses. He feels that he is to pass away; but he chooses to move upward and be transfigured, rather than to fall and be trodden into the dust forever.

The Roman populations pray, calmly, earnestly, with a simplicity and self-control beyond all praise, for larger charity in all things spiritual—for larger liberty in all things temporal. They call upon the Pope to set the Church free from the thraldom of low ambitions and base greeds into which it has fallen through its connexion with the Roman State; they ask him to deliver the Roman State from the ignorance, the imbecility, the apathy of mind and body which have overtaken it, under the fatal sway of priests made hypocrites by power. All this the Pope refuses. He banishes from Rome all that the Sultan invites to Constantinople. He makes himself the champion in Christendom of all that the successor of **Mahommed** rejects in Islam. **Abdul-Medjid** at the peril of his life, and to the sure destruction of his throne and faith, repeats aloud the lessons of his times. He feels that on his lips the language of **Solyman** the Magnificent, or **Mahmoud** the Second, would be an idle mummery of words. **Pius IX.**, with all Italy and Europe waiting to do him honor—with the assurance doubly sure before him, that only by adopting the demands of his people can he save a place for himself and his successors in the world's regard—persists in muttering feebly over the once tremendous phrases of a **Gregory** and an **Innocent**. The spectacle is as strange in itself as it is significant of the mighty changes which now impend alike over the world of Rome and the world of Constantinople. The Papal allocution on the revolution in the Legations, addressed to the Cardinals in Consistory, and through them to all the Roman bishops throughout the world, is, indeed, little better than a wail of despair. Equally wordy and woful, the poor old Pope betrays in every sentence of this lugubrious production his hopelessness alike of recovering the great part which he played in 1847, and of maintaining the mean part which he embraced in 1848. The noble bearing of the people of the Legations has quenched the fire that might else have breathed from the traditional Bull. In all the history of this cruel rending away of fair provinces from his sway, the Pope can find nothing wherewith to reproach the "agitators" more criminal than their "agitation." They have reformed the hospitals; they have sent away a few priests from Bologna and Ravenna; they have published a few books which the Pope thinks his children ought not to read; and they have allowed a few plays to be performed which would never have been permitted on the boards of the Argentine Theatre. But whom have they put to death; whom robbed of his money; whose house have they burned; whose family outraged? Alas! it is only the Pope's own soldiers who have indulged in these little incidents of revolution, at the sack of Perugia.

Tears and rhetoric are the weapons of the Pope. We fear they will hardly defeat his terrible foe. The "spirit of the age" is not thus to be beaten back. Already, indeed, this spirit has answered the Papal allocution and in the most alarming fashion. The Emperor **Napoleon** at Bordeaux received the onset of an Archbishop, deputed to summon him to the help of the head of the Church against the people. His reply to the summons was hardly encouraging. He has virtually given the Pope warning to set his house in order, for that the fullness of time has come. The wretched old man who twelve years ago might have been the liberator of Italy and the restorer of the Church has chosen rather to set the Church athwart the way of Italian freedom. If there be any faith in the lessons of history and in the signs of the time, the Sultan is safer to-day in the mosque of Omar than the Pope beneath St. Peter's dome.

English Smuggling in Mexico.

A few weeks since the report came from Aspinwall that one and a half million of dollars in Mexican silver, brought to Panama by the *Calypso*, had been forwarded to England.

The *Calypso* is an English sloop-of-war sent out to the Mexican Pacific coast to protect English interests. This vessel has been mousing along that coast for the past six months, and it must be said that she has been remarkably fortunate in her mission, having smuggled out all the specie in that part of Mexico destined for foreign ports, and defrauded the Mexican Government out of a very large amount of duties.

The *Calypso* commenced receiving specie at Guaymas, and proceeded down the coast to Navachista, Altata, Ajiuvampo and Mazatlan, in all of which ports she collected $2,000,000. From thence the *Calypso* proceeded to San Blas and one or two small ports below, where she received $3,000,000 more, making the sum total of her receipts $5,000,000.

The export duty on this silver, according to Mexican law, is five per cent., but by the connivance of the foreign traders in the country interested, and this English man-of-war, the entire amount of $5,000,000 was, by the most disgraceful clandestine manœuvres, smuggled on board, and the payment of the sum of $250,000 as export duty avoided. It seems incredible that England, claiming to be the most powerful and just nation on earth, should year after year detail her ships-of-war to the Pacific coast, there to carry out a degrading and disgraceful system of smuggling, by which the Mexican nation is robbed of the little it has wherewith to pay the national debt.

The *Calypso*, having gathered up all the specie on the Mexican-Pacific coast, sails for England, and touching at Panama, lands $1,500,000 for shipment *viâ* the Isthmus, and only reports this amount as being on board. The Captain forwards his receipts for the amounts remaining on board, which receipts pass with almost the same currency in England as bank-notes, and the *Calypso* takes her course homeward round the Horn.

This sum of $5,000,000 thus smuggled out of the country on board the English man-of-war, belongs to foreign traders on the Mexican-Pacific coast, and forms their remittances for goods purchased in Europe, said goods having been smuggled into Mexico by these foreign traders, (for the most part under the protection of English consuls and English men-of-war,) and the Mexican Government thus defrauded of the *import* duty thereon.

The cruise of the *Calypso*—smuggling out of the country specie or bullion received by foreign traders for goods smuggled into the country—is but an illustration of the manner in which the English have conducted business on the Mexican-Pacific coast for the last twenty-five years. What country could ever rise to a respectable standard among the nations of the earth, that is obliged to submit to such a wholesale system of plunder as this? What earthly reason is there why Mexico should not substantiate the facts, and, year by year, deduct from English claims the amount of which she is thus defrauded by English officials? It is a deep and shameful wrong that England is thus perpetrating towards Mexico. The treaty now pending between the United States and that country, has a very important bearing upon this point. It will, in fact, if consummated, entirely break up that combination of trading and smuggling officials which has so long controlled that portion of the Pacific coast, and give the business to the Americans, to whom it legitimately belongs, and in whose hands it will be systematized in conformity with the laws of the country, and increased a hundred fold.

City Hospitalities.—Our City Government seems to be constantly on the look-out for celebrities, small or great, for the purpose of "extending to them the hospitalities of the City." Their last victim is Mr. **McLane**, United States Minister in Mexico, who is expected shortly to pass through New-York, *en route* to his post. What is the precise nature of the infliction called "the hospitalities of the City," we do not exactly know, but judging from the treatment experienced by the Turk, and other strangers whom we have seen writhing in the hands of the Corporation, we presume it to be a series of embraces by the leading rowdies, roughs and "fancy men" of the Metropolis, a hurried visit to the jails, almshouses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, public urinals, dog-pounds and cesspools, and every other disgusting or disagreeable spot belonging to the Municipality, in company with a tribe of spitting, drinking, blaspheming Aldermen and Common Councilmen. A dirtier and more repulsive ordeal for any stranger, whether illustrious or obscure, to go through, it would be hard to conceive of. Some of the eminent men who have gone through it—particularly the unhappy Turk, whom we fed on hog—will remember our welcome as long as they live. We were in hopes that the nuisance had died a natural death, and that our unhappy Corporation would pay respectable gentlemen who have to pass our way the compliment of letting them severely alone. But it seems we were mistaken, and that they are actually at this moment lying in wait for the unfortunate **Robert M. McLane**. We know very well that that gentleman has done nothing to deserve the disrespect of such civilities, and we sincerely hope that for his own sake he will select another route.

Extraordinary Admissions.

We publish this morning a very remarkable article from the Richmond *Enquirer*, elicited by the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry. It makes that affair the occasion for reinforcing the ultra demands of the South for a Congressional Slave-code to protect Slavery in the Territories and in the States:—and it attempts to sustain this demand by some of the most remarkable admissions which have ever found their way into a Southern newspaper.

The *Enquirer* declares that in all the northern counties of Virginia, Slavery has already been virtually abolished by the mere failure of the General Government to afford adequate protection to the institution. "Non-intervention," says this leading organ, "has practically liberated the slaves of one entire tier of counties in Virginia." The principle of non-intervention by the Federal Government, it adds, is "practically abolitionizing Virginia, and gradually but surely undermining the institution." Protection to Slavery is, therefore, what the South must hereafter demand at the hands of the Federal Government;—and unless this be granted, we are again menaced with a dissolution of the confederacy. Slavery must be protected by Federal law, not only in the Territories but in the States. The slave in Virginia must be held in servitude by the direct interposition of Federal power, and unless the Federal Government will abandon its theory of non-intervention, and acknowledge its obligation to interfere for the protection of Slavery, in States as well as Territories, there will be no more National Conventions, and "the day of disunion will speedily dawn."

It is melancholy to see such nonsense as this gravely uttered by the leading Press of Virginia, so soon after the Harper's Ferry panic, which ought to have taught a different lesson. The *Enquirer* should select some more appropriate time for indulging in threats against the North, than the morrow of the day on which twenty crack-brained Northern fanatics captured a Virginia village of two thousand inhabitants, cowering, in the language of their own Governor, like sheep before them. If Virginia cannot protect herself against such an invasion as that of **Brown**, except by the intervention of Federal troops, she is scarcely in condition to reject all aid from the Federal Government, dissolve the Union and defy the whole power of the Northern States. The Harper's Ferry affair should teach the South the extent of her dependence upon the Federal arm. The Constitution of the United States has roused ninety-nine-hundredths of the people of the Free States to prompt and indignant reprobation of this nefarious attempt to invade the South:—and a single company of Federal troops crushed the movement and saved the State militia a long and possibly a doubtful struggle. This is scarcely the time for pushing unreasonable demands on the Northern States, under threats of abandoning them to destruction and despair.

The South has a right to ask from the North and from the Federal Government absolute non-intervention with Slavery, except in cases of rebellion or insurrection, when the whole power of the nation is pledged to its suppression. This obligation the North and the country are ready to meet to its fullest extent. But even that willingness will be put in some jeopardy if it is made the basis of such claims as the *Enquirer* now puts forward. Of one thing it may rest assured:—the Federal Government will never acknowledge itself to be the protector and sponsor of Slavery in the Southern States. Its whole duty is performed when it lets Slavery alone. Even the Supreme Court and Judge **Black** concur in the opinion that Slavery is the creature of local law, and that wherever that local law operates the Federal Government has no right to interfere. If the South will evince a conservative and rational disposition on this subject, the National Government will readily assent to this theory, and will abstain from any interference with Southern Slavery. But the demand for Federal protection for Slavery will provoke an opposite demand for its extinction;—and the same construction of the Constitution which is relied on to sustain the one will give plausibility and force to the other.

If under the system of federal non-intervention Virginia is becoming free, that result must be regarded as beyond the reach of a remedy. The Government cannot convert itself into an Insurance Company against the operation of natural laws. And the *Enquirer* will best consult the interests of the South, as well as of the country at large, by abstaining from thus pressing unjust and inadmissible claims upon the Federal power. It becomes the South, as well as the North, to remember that the safety and peace of the country require that both sections should abandon all extravagant pretensions, and consult their mutual interests and reciprocal duties, not their local passions and extreme rights.

Religious Freedom in Turkey.—Our Correspondent, "J. H. D.," who demurred yesterday morning to some of our remarks upon the condition of Turkey, must excuse us, if we decline to take either Lord **Shaftesbury**, Sir **Culling Eardley**, Lord **Ebury**, or Mr. **Kinnaird**, as authorities upon the subject. They are all excellent men, but no one in their own country thinks of citing them in the decisive questions affecting the political condition of foreign countries. "J. H. D." seems to labor under the impression that the Hatti Humayoun is simply a religious charter, and devotes himself to showing that religious liberty in Turkey has been bettered thereby. We must remind him, however, that its three leading principles were the admission of Christians to an equality with Mussulmans in courts of law, the admission of rajahs to the ranks of the army, and the concession of the right of purchasing and holding land in their own name to Christian aliens. We still assert that not one of these has been carried out, and without these the occasional baptism either of a Mahometan man or a Mahometan woman will not, in our opinion, regenerate Turkey. So that upon the question of religious toleration we do not feel called upon to join issue, either with "J. H. D." or his Exeter Hall friends, as in the remarks to which he takes exception we did not intend to make special reference to it.

We once took some trouble to ascertain by personal examination in most parts of European Turkey how far the Tanzimat—the first measure of concession to the rajahs—was carried out, and we are sorry to say that we found very few indications in any part of the country that any such document was in existence. We greatly fear the same thing may be said of our Hatti Humayoun. If "J. H. D." wishes for further information on the subject, and a very much more reliable authority than Lord **Shaftesbury**, we advise him to consult the wish of Mr. **Senior**, the English political economist, who has recently collected in person, on the spot, with his usual rigid accuracy, a mass of evidence upon the whole question.

Wanted—Christian Charity.—The Rev. **Henry Ward Beecher**, if judged by the fruits of his labors, is, undoubtedly, the most influential and successful preacher in this country. One would naturally expect to find him judged by that standard, especially by religious journals, since it is expressly given in the Bible as the best possible test of character and usefulness. But some of these journals seem to be excessively shy of resorting to such a rule, and are constantly arraigning, trying and condemning Mr. **Beecher** by some other standard,—of doctrine, of personal manner, or of taste. We were a little startled last week to see it announced in the New-York *Observer* that Mr. **Beecher** had "at last taken his position deliberately and decisively with the opponents of evangelical Christianity,"—and were still more surprised to find that the *Observer* was not only prepared for this important step on the part of Mr. **Beecher**, but was of the opinion that "it was better for *the Church*" that it should have been taken. The *Puritan Recorder* made the same announcement, and deplored Mr. **Beecher**'s apostasy—

> "Not in the loss to him personally, not in the loss of him, great as these may be,—nor that his genius is hereafter to be *openly employed* against the principles of his former profession; but in the thought of the multitudes that are to fall with him."

As we had heard nothing from any other quarter of Mr. **Beecher**'s renunciation of Christianity we looked with eager curiosity for the evidences of it, and found them summed up in the following paragraph from one of his discourses:

> "One thing I know, and that is, that there is no other name but the name of Christ, given under heaven, *that we know anything about*, whereby we must be saved. * * For he who lives and dies, believing in Christ, shall not perish, but have everlasting life. *Whether any other shall have everlasting life or not, is not for you or me to say.* I will not sit in judgment upon them, neither will I set up a judgment against them."

Upon the doubt implied in the words italicised, the *Observer* and the *Recorder* rest their positive and explicit assertions that Mr. **Beecher** has openly abandoned the principles of evangelical Christianity. It is difficult, and fortunately it is not necessary, to characterize justly the spirit and temper which prompt such a judgment from religious journals upon such a man. It is scarcely possible that the editors of either of these can be ignorant of the fact that **John Foster** doubted and even denied the doctrine here brought in question:—yet they do not venture to class him among the open opponents of evangelical Christianity, or to lavish hypocritical tears over his alleged apostasy.

We understand perfectly that many men may find in Mr. **Beecher**'s style, manner, doctrine and demeanor many things which they cannot approve;—but we cannot explain, upon any basis consistent with honesty and fair-dealing, the steady malignity with which he is pursued personally and professionally by men engaged in the same work of reformation in which he is so constant and so successful. It seems hard to assume that envy, hatred or uncharitableness should guide the judgment of men who profess to such zealous and exclusive devotion to the good of others, and such holy hatred of the Pharisees of olden times. If they are so much more certain than Mr. B. on points of faith, they should rather pity his ignorance than denounce him for his doubts:—but, in any case, we do not see why they need belie his sentiments or falsify his acts.

Louisiana Lawlessness.—Louisiana does not seem disposed to lose the preëminence in lawless brutality which she now enjoys. We must add that the "difficulties" to which she treats herself, are *chef d'œuvres* in their way. We noticed some time ago the fight between two doctors in New-Orleans over a man with an aneurism. More recently Dr. **Graham** and one of his enemies dodged one another in the streets of that city with the pertinacity and blood-thirstiness of a pair of Indians, until one of them was killed. The last performance is a street fight between a Judge and two members of the bar practicing in his Court, the affair being begun by the Judge. They blazed away vigorously until the Judge's ammunition was exhausted, when one of his friends, far from attempting to stop the fray, supplied him with "a walking-stick gun," with which he brought down his antagonist. The cream of the story, however, lies in the fact, that the quarrel originated in the lawyer's having drawn a brief consisting entirely of personal abuse of the Judge. The practice of those professions in those regions seems to be safe and pleasant.

A New Presidential Mishap.—Mr. **Buchanan** is evidently the butt of Fortune. All things turn to ashes in his grasp. He has become a kind of inverted Midas; and has suffered the transformation of Bottom without stumbling into the lap of any proud Titania.

Who does not remember Mr. **Meade**, of Virginia, sent by the President to the Brazils apparently to achieve an alliance slaveholding between **Dom Pedro** and the United States, on the common basis of "the domestic institution?" If anywhere, Mr. **Buchanan** ought to have been safe in Mr. **Meade**'s district. But in that very district the unhappy President has just received one of the most disgusting raps over the knuckles which even he has ever experienced. Mr. **Roger A. Pryor** has just been elected to Congress in Mr. **Meade**'s seat, after boldly "stumping" this stronghold of sectionalism in Virginia as the avowed admirer and advocate of the President's great boguy, Mr. Senator **Douglas**. Virginia has given one of her most eloquent voices to plague the declining years of the Executive, and the first fruits of the "Harper's Ferry war" is a Douglas victory almost within sound of the White House. Could anything be more cruel?

Unseaworthy Vessels in the Navy.—The frigate *Minnesota*, five years old, has been discovered to be more or less rotten throughout, owing, it is said, to unseasoned wood having been used in her construction. Before going much further, it would be well to ascertain how many more of the national vessels are in the same condition. We cannot think of any piece of information more desirable for the Secretary of State to possess in carrying on a negotiation with a foreign power, and especially a maritime one. If every vessel in the navy was discovered to be in the same condition, no one who remembers the Navy-yard and contract exposures of last Winter need feel in the least surprised. As long as a Government contract or Navy-yard appointment is openly and avowedly treated as a reward for party services, in which the country at large has no business to be interested, we shall have no right to complain if there is not a sound plank to be found in the first fleet we send to sea. The inauguration of this deplorable system was, of course, not the work of the present venerable occupant of the White House; but we must do him the justice to add, that nobody could carry it out with a heartier good will than he has done. If his sloops and gun-boats don't prove as rotten as the frigates of his predecessors, it will not be his fault.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATER WORKS DIFFICULTY.—DECISION OF JUDGE LOTT.—Judge LOTT yesterday rendered a decision on the motion made by the Water Commissioners a week ago for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to issue the bonds of the City for work done on the water works, under the amended act of April, 1859. He directs the issue of a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the bonds to be delivered. The Comptroller refused to issue the bonds because he believed the act of 1859 to be unconstitutional, for the principal reason that the Common Council never gave their consent to the provisions of that act. Judge LOTT decides that the Common Council has given its assent by appointing two Commissioners of the permanent Board under that act, and also by the payment of the members of that Board, as well as by that of the assistants appointed by them.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council convened last evening at the call of the Mayor, to take some action relative to the stoppage of water, but no business was transacted, as it is supposed that the decision of Judge LOTT will obviate all necessity for further action. A member of the Special Committee on Water stated that the Committee had several interviews with the Water Commissioners and contractors, and that their report would be ready next Monday evening. It is understood that everything is now in a fair way for adjustment, and that a portion of the Water Works will be turned over to the permanent Board immediately.

CIRCUIT COURT—NOTICE TO THE BAR.—Judge EMOTT will open the Circuit Court for jury trials, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., when the following causes on the October calendar will be called: Nos. 34, 40, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75. The November calendar will not be called until the October calendar is disposed of.

BRUTAL TREATMENT.—JAMES COX, who resides on Plymouth-street, near Hudson-avenue, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday for beating his wife, who is in the last stages of consumption. Cox being a Roman Catholic, and his wife a Protestant, he insisted on calling in a priest to administer the last rites of that Church, and as she refused to give him consent, the brute struck her a violent blow in the mouth, which knocked out two teeth. Cox was committed to answer.

POLITICAL.—S. B. CHAPMAN has been nominated as a candidate for Assembly by the Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District, in place of L. C. ANDRUS, who declined the nomination.

REORGANIZATION OF THE E. D. FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Commissioners have reorganized the Eastern District Fire Department. The number of Engine and Hose Companies has been equalized, there being now eight of each class, and the three Hook and Ladder Companies have been retained.

LECTURE BY GOV. BANKS.—On Tuesday evening next, Gov. BANKS will deliver the opening lecture of the Winter course, before the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn.

New-York and New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through a private letter from Mississippi, we learn that the connecting link between New-York and New-Orleans, the Mississippi Central Railroad, is rapidly approaching completion.

Large forces are at work on the remaining twenty-four miles of unfinished road, over which gap there are running daily eight lines of coaches.

The completion of this great through route from New-York to New-Orleans is an event of no small importance to the business community.

Consolidated with the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, it constitutes a link in a line of two hundred and thirty-six miles, under the control of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company.

To the energy and financial skill of WALTER GOODMAN, Esq., President of the Company, are the traveling and business community indebted for the successful and early completion of this enterprise. A.

OBITUARY.—Died at Accra, West Coast of Africa, on the 14th of August last, STEPHEN DALTON HOGAN, youngest son of T. HOGAN, Esq., formerly of St. Johns, N. F.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS AT EVANS'

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5	to	$10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12	to	18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15	to	20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10	to	18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beaver	10	to	20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9	to	12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6	to	12
Mixed Beaver, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4	to	—

66
At EVANS', and Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

SORE NIPPLES.

DR. MURDOCK'S Nipple Liniment is the only cure for this distressing affection ever discovered, and is warranted in every case to prevent sore nipples, if applied in time.

For sale by DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Price $3.

[Advertisement.]

FASHION AND FLUMMERY.—The day has gone by when intelligent people estimate the value of an article by its cost, as it is universally known that KNOX is selling the best hat manufactured in the country 20 per cent. less than his rivals in the trade. Be fashionable, if you are disposed, but do not pay too much for its indulgence. You can accomplish the one and avoid the other by dealing at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Knowledge is power," and he who, by years of extended research and experience, is enabled to alleviate human suffering, be it the result of neglected disease or debased habits, is greater than an Emperor. Such an one is Dr. H. A. BARROW, who can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-street, New-York, from 11 to 2 and 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

The celebrated Scotch Wool
And Shaker-knit Undergarments,
All sizes,
At MCLAUGHLIN'S
Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

OUT OF THE DEPTHS—LAST TIME.—This very superior, thrilling, deeply exciting moral drama, for the last time—positively last time—this afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Coughs, Colds, and all bronchial affections—the usual scourges of the season—will speedily succumb to the alterative qualities of this hygienic compound. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS,

Noises in the head, discharges from the ear, catarrh, all diseases of the eye, permanently cured by Dr. LIGHTFOOT, No. 27 Bond-street.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.—Superior to Congress Water, or any other Mineral Water in use. For sale at the Druggists' and Hotels. Southern dépôt, No. 410 Broadway, New-York.
G. W. WESTON & Co.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

SCHEITLIN'S AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE.—Self-acting, self-weighing and self-registering, on exhibition at the Corn Exchange from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Operating 12 to 1 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

A glorious triumph has been achieved over vulgar prejudice by GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water closet; it is now used by everybody. See that GAYETTY's name is water-marked in each sheet. Dépôts No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

Interesting Correspondence.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION—A CURE DISCOVERED.

[We commend the following communication to the attention of our readers, especially to those suffering from lung affections. The facts related in the several letters here published would seem to warrant the hope that, at length, for that terrible scourge of our climate, *pulmonary consumption*, a successful remedy has been found. If this is a truth, we need not say that it is impossible to overestimate its importance. It will be most cheering news to the consumptive invalid. The letters we are persuaded are authentic.]

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I consider it my duty to make the fact as widely known as possible, that a successful treatment for pulmonary consumption has been discovered; and therefore request to avail myself of the extended circulation of the TIMES in giving publicity to the following correspondence. It will be observed that the letters are not of a recent date. I have purposely selected from the large number written to me by patients who have made trial of the new treatment, those which show, by the laspe of time since the remedies were employed, that permanent cures, and not mere temporary improvement, have been the result:

Letter from W. A. Hillyer, Esq., of New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1854.

Dr. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* When a man feels that he owes his life to another, time only increases his admiration and strengthens his gratitude. This is the feeling I have towards you. In April, 1852, I was attacked with repeated and violent hemorrhages from the lungs, accompanied with much cough, soreness of the throat, &c. I also experienced great tightness and shrinking of the chest, short breathing, and nearly of the most alarming symptoms of consumption. My nearest friends viewed my case as exceedingly critical and dangerous. I applied at once to you without endangering myself with any other advice. The result of your treatment was a perfect and permanent cure. Your medicines and mechanical remedies, without reducing me, or disturbing in any manner my appetite, or even interrupting my professional employment, and without any shock or violence, gently led me back to health. I have witnessed many other cases of consumption cured by you. In your hands medicine seems one of the exact sciences. I most cheerfully give you leave to use my name and refer any person to me who may wish further information.

Believe me, yours truly,
W. A. HILLYER, Attorney-at-Law,
No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

[Mr. Hillyer continues to this date in good health.]

Letter from C. de Revere, of Tarrytown, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 10, 1854.

Dr. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* I feel it to be a duty I owe to yourself and the community, to make a public acknowledgment of the fact that, under your treatment, by the blessing of God, I have been restored to comfortable health, after going down to the very borders of the grave with true *pulmonary consumption*.

As I am informed by physicians, it is nearly or quite impossible to determine, with absolute certainty, that any individual now in health ever had true consumption; that although consumption may be curable, still the fact of such cure can only be established by a *post-mortem* examination of the lungs. This may, in most cases, be true; but it is not in my case, as the circumstances which I will relate conclusively show.

Consumption first began to develop itself in my own lungs in 1842, by a cough, and the usually attending symptoms of decline in strength and flesh, pain about the region of the chest, through the shoulder, and under shoulder blades. The disease continued slowly, but steadily and obstinately, to progress. The best medical advice and assistance I could get appeared to oppose no check to it. By the year 1845 I had become very feeble, coughed much, expectorated largely, with all the ordinary indications of diseased and wasting lungs. During the last-named year a new feature presented itself; a large abscess gathered in the left side, and broke, discharging a great quantity of thick matter, resembling very much that which I coughed up. This discharge continued until I called on you in 1841. *It proved to proceed from a cavity in the lungs.* Ulcerous and tuberculous cheesy matter was discharged; but what showed conclusively that the opening was into the substance of the lungs was, that the air passed out from the lungs through the abscess. *I could and did frequently blow out a lighted candle* by placing it immediately before the opening, and making a sudden effort at expiration. Here was positive proof that extensive ulceration, involving the substance of the lungs, was going on. All my symptoms indicated consumption—cough, expectoration, great debility and emaciation, distress for breath, hectic fever, night-sweats, &c. My friends and my physician regarded me as certainly doomed to the grave by the disease which was on me as though I had been already in my coffin.

This was my apparently hopeless condition, when, in January, 1847, I most fortunately applied to you. I did so with very little hope of relief. You yourself did not express a very confident hope that you could rescue me from the grasp of a disease so firmly fastened, but still encouraged me by saying that you thought it *possible* I might be cured if I adopted and faithfully pursued your treatment. I did so, and with gratitude to God for his blessing upon the means you employed, and with gratitude to you for your skill and kindness in treating me, I can say that I have been in the enjoyment of good health for the last four or five years. I pursue my ordinary business, have no cough, no pain, have my usual flesh and nearly my usual strength. I do not suppose that I am as strong as I would be with lungs that had never been diseased. The front lobe of the left lung is nearly all gone.

My case may appear almost incredible to those who regard seated consumption as incurable. But if the skeptical will write or call on me at Tarrytown, N. Y., I can, I think, convince them that at least one such case has been cured by your admirable treatment. With the sincere wish that others similarly afflicted may apply to you and find relief.

I am most gratefully yours,
CORNELIUS D. REVERE.

[I last heard from Mr. De Revere in April last, when he was in robust health, weighing, as he told me, some 170 pounds. He has had now over ten years of good health, demonstrating conclusively that his cure was complete and permanent.]

Letter from Miss Jane Gray, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 6 PRINCE-STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dr. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir:* I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to you for the health I now enjoy, which I ought sooner to have acknowledged. In 1850 when I applied to you, I was not expected to live. I had had a bad cough for some two years, and for several months had not been able to leave my room. My physician told me that my lungs were seriously affected, and that he could do nothing for me. I was very much emaciated, had bled several times from the lungs, suffered much pain in the chest and under the shoulders, had fever and chills daily, and most profuse night-sweats. My strength was so far gone that I could not walk across the floor without two persons supporting me. I expectorated profusely and suffered great distress for breath. To this condition I had been sinking for over eleven months, and was steadily going down. I was lifted into an easy carriage when I visited you. I had no hope at all myself, nor had my friends, that I could possibly survive long, for I had all the symptoms of true consumption far advanced. You encouraged me to hope, and I now have reason to be thankful that I was induced to put myself under your treatment. I made rapid improvement after the first week or ten days, and in five weeks I was able to walk the distance of a block. This improvement steadily continued until, at the expiration of about a year, my health was quite recovered, and I have since remained well. It is now perfectly good, and my lungs are strong and sound. I feel that, under a kind Providence, I owe my life and my present good health to you. If there are any who need the aid which I received, and doubt the truth of these statements, for the sake of the suffering I will cheerfully reply to their inquiries, with most heartfelt thanks for the benefit I have received.

I am, respectfully, yours, MISS JANE GRAY.

I will not occupy more of your space to-day with proof of the fact that a successful treatment for this terrible disease is possible. At a future time, I may lay before the public additional testimony, and also give an exposition of the treatment itself.

I am aware that this mode of communicating medical information to the public is not considered by the "Faculty" as *quite* "professional"—intercourse directly with the people, through the medium of the public Press, being forbidden to the physician by the medical *code of ethics*. But I cannot admit that the obligations of this code outweigh those which are due from the physician to the sick; and I hold that it is the important duty of all persons, whether physicians or laymen, in possession of any information or remedy which can contribute to arrest disease or alleviate suffering, to make it as widely known as possible. It is a heartless and cruel injunction of medical ethics which forbids the physician to resort to the public Press for this purpose. I do not feel bound by it.

For the information of consumptive invalids, I would add, that while I prefer in all cases where it is practicable, to have the patient visit me at my office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York, and give me the opportunity of a personal examination and consultation, it is not absolutely essential that he should do so. My plan of treatment is such that I am able to conduct it satisfactorily and successfully at a distance. For this purpose I desire that the patient, when he cannot visit me, shall write me a full statement of his condition. To aid him in doing so, I append a list of questions which he is requested to answer.

Give name, age, residence, occupation; family consumptive, or what complaints subject to; where born and brought up; married or single; strong or delicate; lean or fleshy; tall or short; straight or stooping, or deformed; height, and size around the waste two inches above the hips; color of hair; complexion; have you any humor, scrofula, cancer, skin disease, head-ache, cough, asthma, rheumatism or pain anywhere, loss of voice, hoarseness, catarrh, dropsy, expectorate much, raise blood, fever or night sweats, chills, confined to bed or house, palpitation, nervous, fits, palsy, bad dreams, sour or sick stomach, dyspepsia, flatulence, distress at stomach, colic, all-gone feeling anywhere, costive, diarrhœa, appetite good or bad, piles, fistula, gravel, heat of urine or scanty or sediment? If a lady—married? had any children? any female complaints? irregularity? weak back? pain anywhere? any bloating? dropsy? bilious? worms? indigent or easy circumstances? any bad fits of sickness? taken much medicine? Add any further particulars not embraced in the questions, a prompt answer will be given. A stamp must be enclosed for postage on reply.

This will enable me to form a correct opinion of the case, and the probability of a cure. Then, if treatment is resolved upon, I can send it by letter, and send the remedies required by Express.

S. S. FITCH, M. D.,
No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Croup! Croup!! Croup!!!
IMMEDIATELY CURED BY DR. TOBIAS'
CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
Price 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists.

Winter Gloves,
Superb and useful styles, Wholesale or Retail, at PEREGO'S Popular Hosiery Stores, No. 61 Nassau-st, and Broadway, corner of White-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.
SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Real
SHAKER FLANNEL UNDER-SHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
Made to our own order at
Shaker Village, N. H.
Warranted the best goods in the market.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Elegant Carpets!! FROM AUCTION.
A CONSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
ENGLISH,
MEDALION AND VELVET CARPETS.
100 pieces of best English Brussels, at 75c., 87½c.
200 pieces of elegant Ingrain Carpets, at 25c., 30c., 40c. per yard.
50 pieces English Druggets.
500 Hearth Rugs and Mats at half-price.
Floor Oil Cloths at a great sacrifice.
5 bales of Hemp and Dutch Carpeting, cheap.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
Bowery, near Hester-st.
Also, just received, per late arrival, 20 bales of John Crossley & Son's Velvet and Brussels Carpeting, all new patterns, at prices far below any quoted in this City.
ANDERSON,
Sign of the large Gold Eagle.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS,	THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY,	WM. A. COX.

Rogers & Raymond,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.
MEN OF FASHION,
As well as the public at large, will find our
MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,
Equal in cut, finish, quality and elegance to any in New-York, and
FAR CHEAPER
Than clothing of the same, or inferior style and quality, sold elsewhere.
P. S.—One price and one only for each article.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

216 **Who owns that Monster Hat** 216
That goes dashing through the street,
With a thoroughbred before it—
And a white man on the seat?
Who's is it? Why it's
WHITE'S, the famous hatter,
And in shape it can't be beat.
216 NO. 216 BROADWAY. 216

Keep your House Dry.—Now that the cold weather is coming, when, not alone rain, but the searching snow abounds, people have to look to their roofs. If leaky, make your landlord fix them. If he won't do it, do it yourself, and deduct from the rent. The Bridgewater Paint for Roofs, which you can get at No. 72 Maiden-lane, is the only sure thing by which to effect this object. House-owners and house-occupiers take notice.

Balmoral Boots. — JUST THE THING TO add comfort and elegance to a lady's foot. CANTRELL is the originator of the Ladies' Balmoral Boot, and those who admire good, solid, yet graceful soles, and who love to combine health with beauty, will appreciate an article so neat and substantial. CANTRELL, at No. 813 Broadway, fits admirably the taste of men, women and children with excellent foot-covering.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Good Winter Boots.—Handsome durable boots of superior French calf are made by the best of workmen, boys' boots that will really do good service, hunting and fishing boots, &c., &c., can be found at
WATKINS', No. 114 Fulton-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Ladies' Super Lisle Plush-lined Gauntlets, 75c. Men's heavy buck-lined fur-top gloves, 50c. Heavy undershirts and drawers of all kinds. At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Childrens' Caps,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
GENTS' HATS,
All the novelties in SILK AND FELT HATS.
GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Hill, inimitable Hair-cutter, in styles and workmanship unequaled, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Closed on Sundays. Hair dye 50 cents, black or brown. Dépôt at No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists in the United States.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Fall Hats, Gent's Caps, Ladies' Furs.—Gentlemen, if you want to surprise your wife, and keep her laughing for a month, stop at WHITE'S, and get one of those splendid sets of FUR. TRY IT, AT NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Young Men about to engage in business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed and rise to manliness and honor, should secure a Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

French and Chinese Fans of the handsomest styles at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 658 Broadway; also a thousand other articles not to be found elsewhere, at wholesale and retail.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ballooning.—Mr. Wise has wisely concluded not to make another ascension without a supply of fine three-cent Cigars, and excellent Brandy from No. 37 Fulton-st., to keep out the cold.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 483 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

Summer Air in Winter secured in our dwellings by W. C. BAKER'S Steam Warming and Ventilating Apparatus. BAKER & SMITH,
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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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Campbell, Apothecary and Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. The proprietor constantly in attendance to dispense prescriptions, &c.

Twenty-five Cent Ambrotypes at the Holmes Gallery. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, and Cameotypes, equal to the best and cheap as the cheapest.

MARRIED.

RUSSELL—MORRISON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. T Morrison, THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq., of Glasgow, to ISABEL, eldest daughter of John Morrison, Esq., of New-York.

ARTHUR—HERNDON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, of Washington, CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR, Esq., and Miss ELLEN L., daughter of the late Commander, Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. N.

WHITNEY—TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by the Rev. Mr. Haskins, HORACE P. WHITNEY to ANNIE R. TAYLOR, both of Brooklyn.

BONSAL—WILDER.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at Christ's Church, by the Rev. A. Partridge, the Rev. THOS. BONSAL, of Portage du Fort, C. E., to EMMA CARLETON, daughter of A. M. Wilder, of Brooklyn.

WINGET—BURNES.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, by the Rev. J. Campbell, Mr. CHARLES WINGET, of Basking Ridge, N. J., to Miss MARY E. BURNES, eldest daughter of Mr. James Burnes, of New-Haven, Conn.

RICHARDS—MORSE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Samuel A. Clark, of Elizabeth, Mr. JAMES C. RICHARDS, of New-York, and MARY FRANCES, eldest daughter of Anthony Morse, Esq., of Rahway.

DANA—CRITTENDEN.—At Somerville Cottage, East Chester, on Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, CHAS. H. DANA, of Brooklyn, to KATE SEYMOUR, daughter of Alonzo Crittenden, Esq.

MASSONNEAU—STROBEL.—In Zion Church, Red Hook, on Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. W. D. Strobel, D. D., ROBERT L. MASSONNEAU to EMMA CLARKE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

STRANG—LUQUEER.—On Thursday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., STEPHEN B. STRANG and LOUISA, daughter of F. T. Luqueer, Esq.

DIED.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 27, of pneumonia, CHARLES W. CHURCHILL, M. D., aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 91 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock.

PURVIS.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 28, THOS. PURVIS, a native of Kelso, Scotland, aged 44 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his residence, No. 43 Spring-st., in the rear.

CABIN.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 28, HELEN J., youngest daughter of Louis A. and Cornelia M. Cabin, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 104 Greene-st.

VANN.—At Yonkers, on the morning of Oct. 28, ANNA VANN, wife of Wm. Vann, merchant, New-York, and daughter of the late James Dunn, of Albany.

Albany papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27, ALPHA MORSE, son of John H. and Cornelia E. Raymond, aged 11 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Oct. 29, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

ROOT.—At Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 27, E. DARWIN ROOT, M. D.

The funeral will take place at Chatham, Oct. 30.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 28, LAURA EMILY, daughter of Ex-Mayor Geo. Hall, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 362 Bridge-st., on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKS.—At Racine, Wis., on Monday, Oct. 24, SARAH R. JENKS, eldest daughter of the late Otis Jenks, M. D.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH) OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
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DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 567, Oct. 28, 1859.
65, 13, 38, 28, 75, 39, 36, 10, 4, 20, 42, 61, 14, 3.
Class No. 568, Oct. 28, 1859.
43, 19, 50, 34, 54, 7, 75, 10, 55, 49, 26, 65.
Circulars containing schemes for the month will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—BROOKLYN.—The Fourth Lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, by
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject—"LESSONS FOR THE HOUR."
Single tickets 25 cents. Tickets admitting one person to the remainder of the course, (five lectures,) $1. For sale by W. W. Swayne and W. W. Rose, Brooklyn; and at the *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

PARK LECTURES, BROOKLYN,
At the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., opposite Orphan Asylum.
The fourth lecture of this course will be delivered on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 31.,
BY THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.
Subject—"THE CROWN OF OAK."
Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door and bookstores.

BROOKLYN
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
The Winter course of lectures will commence at the Brooklyn Atheneum on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1859,
And will be continued on the
TUESDAY EVENINGS THEREAFTER, AS FOLLOWS:
1. Nov 1..........Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
INTRODUCTORY.
2. Nov. 8..........GEORGE W. CURTIS.
Subject—MODERN INFIDELITY.
3. Nov. 15..........J. G. HOLLAND, (Timothy Titcomb.)
Subject—WORK AND PLAY.
4. Nov. 22..........Rev. T. STARR KING.
Subject—SUBSTANCE AND SHOW.
5. Nov. 29..........Hon. JOHN P. HALE.
Subject—AGRARIANISM.
6. Dec. 6..........EDWARD G. PARKER.
Subject—THE LIFE OF JOHN HANCOCK.
7. Dec. 13..........E. H. CHAPIN, D.D.
Subject—MODERN CHIVALRY.
8. Dec. 20..........Rev. J. C. FLETCHER.
Subject—BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.
9. Dec. 27..........OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.
Subject—POETRY AND SCIENCE.
10. Jan. 3..........MARTIN B. ANDERSON, LL.D.
Subject—MEN OF THOUGHT AND MEN OF ACTION.
11. Jan. 10..........Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject—ROBERT BURNS, HIS LIFE AND POETRY.
12. Jan. 17..........WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—THE LOST ARTS.
13. Jan. 24..........RICHARD O'GORMAN.
Subject—OLIVER GOLDSMITH AND HIS FRIENDS.
14. Jan. 31..........JOHN G. SAXE.
LOVE. A HUMOROUS AND DESCRIPTIVE POEM.
Tickets for the Course, $2, are for sale at the Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.
S. D. C. VAN BOKKELEN,
STEPHEN W. CAREY,
WILLIAM R. BLISS,
} Lecture Committee.

THE CROTON.
The only motor that is independent of Croton breaks and bills for water, is ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE, which may be had at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. JNO. B. KITCHING.

WORDS OF WARNING.—THE SEASON OF COLDS and COUGHS is now approaching. The weak and delicate should therefore beware. As a preventive of these common and insidious complaints, no medicinal compound or discovery has proved so effectual as the use of a good Strengthening Plaster. Every practical physician knows this fact, and every man and woman should be aware of it. If all those who are subject to exposure, or who are naturally delicate and predisposed to pulmonary complaints, would habitually wear a proper Plaster during the Fall and Winter months, the annual deaths by consumption in the United States would be decreased one thousandfold. Until this is done our national scourge will continue its destructive march, desolating households, and numbering among its victims the best and the fairest of all ages, classes and conditions.

It is surely most strange when so *cheap*, so *simple* and so *certain* a means is at hand, that it is not embraced by all whom it would benefit. Any good Plaster will answer a good purpose, but the peculiar properties of MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER must recommend it as the *very best*. Its application is warm and soothing; its effects are immediate and permanent, and it imparts strength while it subdues pain. It is, therefore, almost a positive antidote to Pulmonary attacks while worn, and as a prompt remedy for these dangerous affections, a single box is worth all the Balms, Balsams, Syrups, Elixirs and Pectorals which modern philanthropists extol so highly in the newspapers. Many a tear is shed over an early grave in direct consequence of these "wonderful remedies." The truth is that in matters relating to our health we seldom use our common sense. How can a bottle, or a hundred bottles, of sweetened water, with a little laudanum and ipecac, cure a cold or stop a cough? How can it protect a weak chest and delicate lungs? How can it do any good whatever? Thousands of sad hearts are now grieving in response. It is abominable wickedness to recommend such absurdities in such cases. If a cold led to nothing but a cough, and a cough led to a recovery, we should say to the "dear people," spend your money as you please, no serious harm can result. But great letters spelling CONSUMPTION stare every one in the face who has a cold, and neglects it or ill-treats it. This we all know or should know; but each one hopes that he will be an exception. Look at the weekly lists of mortality, or number your own friends and relatives who have *not* been exceptions!

We have no desire to frighten any one into the unimportant matter of buying the MAGNETIC PLASTER, but we have a desire to speak plainly. The Plaster which we recommend is a common-sense article, destitute of any elements of deceit or humbug. We believe its extended and universal employment as a shield against the influences of our changeable climate will prove a benefit and a blessing to our fellow-men, and we therefore take means to tell them so. No delicate person, at this season, should be any hour without the MAGNETIC PLASTER. Its cheapness is not the least of its recommendations. A single box will last the whole Winter. Price 25 cts. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.
MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER is sold by all Druggists in town and country everywhere.

MOTHERS.—DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL will regulate all those bowel complaints which are the invariable attendants upon the teething of children, and allay all pain, while it softens the gums and reduces the inflammation, thus rendering the process of teething comparatively easy and safe. It is entirely free from opiates of any kind, and consequently relieves by removing the suffering of your child instead of deadening its sensibilities. It is put up with great care, the very roots from which it is distilled being dug from the forests under the direction of Dr. Eaton, many of them by his own hands. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant, and is a certain cure and relief for dysentery, colic and colds in the head. For croup that most fatal and trying of diseases, it can be relied on with perfect confidence. Let all mothers and nurses who have endured anxious days and sleepless nights procure it and be at once relieved. Price 25 cents per bottle. CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 36 Maiden-lane.

BEAUTIFUL, ELEGANT, DELIGHTFUL.—A new discovery, SOFT FRENCH TALLOW, for beautifying, puffing, curling, softening, smoothing, glossing, laying and setting the Hair. It imparts a silky gloss and softness, and at the same time a stiffness. As the hair is dressed, so it remains. It is the beau ideal of the toilet. A perfect gem for ladies' and children's use. A first-class article for first-class times, and should be used in every family. It is the best preparation for the hair in the world. Mrs. ISABEL SCIPLE, dépôt No. 23 Ann-st. New-York. Price 50 cents per box. For sale at No. 616 Broadway.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED OF difficult diseases the past year which had been pronounced hopeless by Old School physicians by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, who has established himself for the Winter at No. 546 Broadway, first door south of Dr. Chapin's Church, New-York City. The rational manner in which these have been happily accomplished may be known by calling as above. Consultation free.

CIRCULARS DISTRIBUTED FOR ONE DOLLAR PER WEEK.—Establishments having circulars for distribution will find it to their advantage to send their address to me, and I will distribute them on all the steamboats, railroad cars, hotels, &c., &c., for $1 per week. If necessary, the best of reference given. Address G. L. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

CLARK'S SYRUP.—LET THE WEAKLY AND sickly try this healthy vegetable preparation. The best families in the State recommend it, and in cases of female weakness, liver or womb complaints it is magical. BARNES & PARKS and F. C. WELLS & CO., Wholesale Agents. C. H. RING, Broadway, and Mrs. HAYS Broo l n, retail agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer BREMEN, will close at this Office, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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By the author of "Inquire Within," "The Reason Why," etc.
Large 12mo., 400 pages, cloth, gilt side and back. Price $1.
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OVER ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.
Embracing Facts about—I. Things not generally known. II. Things that ought to be known. III. Things worth knowing. The food we consume, the clothes we wear, the house we live in, and Facts from the Arts and Sciences, as well as from Literature, Manufacture, Commerce, Anatomy, Physiology, the Garden and Field. The whole forming a complete Encyclopædia of Useful Knowledge.
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In this book, the Author has taken the nuggets of pure gold from the proverbs of the people—the truths verified by human experience—and hammered them into foil, revealing the extent of their truthfulness and value, and adapting them to the purposes of the life of the present age. It is, in fact, a volume for the People, by one of the People, the People themselves furnishing the texts. The author betrays in this, as in all his preceding works, a rare knowledge of human nature, a thorough apprehension of the wants of the every-day life of the world, a genuine sympathy with the struggles, doubts, and trials of the Christian life, and a faith in humanity that is alike inspiring to him and his reader. The book should find entrance and welcome into every household in the country.
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JOHN MEEKS,
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Invites the attention of furniture buyers to a large and elegant assortment of cabinet furniture, suitable for
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Of all descriptions, in silver and gold, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, manufacturer and importer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OVERCOATS.—$3 50, $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, $10, and $25.
BUSINESS COATS.—$2 50, $3 50, $4 50, $6 50 and $10.
PANTS AND VESTS.—$1 to $10. Gents' Furnishing Goods, at GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.'S
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At MENDUM'S—not to be found elsewhere in this country—Broadway and Cedar-st.

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LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL.
The most pure and reliable Stomach Bitters, producing, without reaction, a healthy and vigorous condition of the digestive organs, and promoting the general health. Persons suffering from loss of appetite, weakness or debility, should try LEDIARD'S MORNING CALL. It will afford immediate and permanent relief. Dépôt, No. 37 South William-st. Retailed by druggists, liquor dealers and grocers.

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The proprietor of Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. Persons afflicted with piles are respectfully invited to call upon the agent, and reference will be given to persons who were confined to their beds, and were cured by this article in a few days. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

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WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.
Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
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DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
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Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

HECKER'S FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and other first-class hotels and saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.
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HECKER & BROTHER'S Flour and Farina are now exhibited for competition at the Fair of the American Institute, Palace Garden.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PEKING.
INTERESTING TO MEDICAL MEN.
"THE BARBARIAN GRAPPLE."

A gentleman in the suite of Mr. Ward, United States Minister to the Celestial Emperor, relates the following incidents, exhibiting the peculiar influence which the American people have over all countries and classes of mankind. We publish the following extract by permission:

"On my arrival at the Gulf of Pecheelee, I was seized with the most singular symptoms I ever experienced. I had previously to this expedition run the gauntlet of fever and ague, billious fever, influenza, grippe, yellow fever, and in fact all the maladies incidental to our climate from Mason and Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico, but the disease that seized me at Pecheelee out-heroded them all.

I was first seized with a fit of sneezing that lasted for two hours: then violent pains in my head, followed with aching, jumping and throbbing of all my teeth, pains in my eyes, nose and mouth. My tongue was so swollen as to disable me from speaking; my arms appeared so heavily burdened as to render it impossible for me to lift them; my legs became so weak that they could not support my body, and across the small of my back I suffered great and intense pain. At one time I would be shivering with cold, and the next burning with heat, but no moisture. My symptoms were so opposite and different to all recorded cases as to baffle the English and American surgeons in our company, and it was decided to call the celebrated Chinese Physician, Nyntsi, for consultation. The Chinese Doctor spoke English fluently, and exhibited a fair knowledge of our country, and, to the relief of myself and friends, said that, although my disease was of that character that within a few months was considered fatal to both natives and foreigners; but that through the aid of an American physician—who had sent some of his remedies to Canton, of which he became possessed, that he had successfully conquered this disease as well as all other diseases incidental to the climate, and he had no doubt but that my case would yield to the sovereign virtues of the same remedies. The name of the disease he designated as the "Barbarian Grapple"—it never having made its appearance within the walls of China until after the war with England in 1838, but has of late become an established complaint in all parts of the Empire—I submitted to the treatment of the eminent disciples of Esculapius, with full confidence of speedy restoration to health, inasmuch as American medicines were to be used in the treatment, and well was it for me that I confided in the medicines of my own native land, for in a few hours I was fully restored to health. On recovering, I found on my dressing-table a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and a box of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS, and the eminent Chinese physician informed me that his Celestial Majesty, the Emperor, having derived so much benefit from the American medicines of Mr. Radway, felt confident that a treaty of friendship with such a nation must result to the benefit of his people."

For the satisfaction of our fellow-citizens who have friends in China, we would state that we have shipped off large supplies of our Ready Relief, Regulating Pills, and Resolvent, to China, Japan and Hindostan.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its FAME IS WORLD-WIDE. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

TO EVERY MOTHER WHO HAS CHILDREN suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of Teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES
FOR THE PEOPLE.
HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of the *Northern Independent*, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, New-York; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, New-York; Henry D. Cook, Esq., editor of the Ohio *State Journal*, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1—For Fever, Congestion and Inflammation.
No. 2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery or Bloody Flux.
No. 6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Sore Throat.
No. 8—For tooth-ache, Face-ache and Neuralgia.
No. 9—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11—For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14—SALT-RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, blind or bleeding, internal or external.
O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

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32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32
THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON
Is a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, and local derangement of the uterine organs. It is prepared by an educated physician of great experience and it will always be found fully equal to representation, concerning it.
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Dr. J. F. BRIDGE may be consulted professionally, or by letter, at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, No 32 Park-row. Office hours 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been restricted, yet prices have not varied remarkably, during the past week.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb	14 @ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb	10 @ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb	8 @ 10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb	9 @ 12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb	10 @ 12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb	— @ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb	13 @ 16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb	11 @ 14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb	10 @ 12½
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb	8 @ 12½
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb	6 @ 9
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb	10 @ 12½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb	5 @ 8
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb	12 @ 14
Lamb, ℔ lb	12 @ 14
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb	10 @ 13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb	6 @ 8
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb	16 @ 18
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	11 @ 12
Pork, salted, ℔ lb	10½ @ 11½
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb	10½ @ 11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50 @2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ lb	5 @ 8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb	12 @ 14
Bacon, ℔ lb	12 @ 14
Hams, ℔ lb	12 @ 14
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10 @ 11
Tongues, each	75 @ —
Lard, ℔ lb	12½ @ 14
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb	12 @ 13
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb	12 @ —
Tripe, ℔ lb	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME

Have been more freely offered at our revised quotations, yet the inquiry has been less active.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb	18 @ 20
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	50 @ 75
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb	15 @ 18
Fowls, ℔ lb	13 @ 16
Turkeys, ℔ lb	16 @ 18
Geese, each	1 25 @2 00
Ducks, ℔ pair	1 00 @2 00
Guinea Fowls, ℔ pair	75 @1 12½
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 25 @3 00
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 50 @2 00
Woodcock, ℔ dozen	3 00 @3 50
Woodcock, ℔ pair	62 @ 75
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	75 @1 00
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	75 @1 00
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	2 00 @2 50
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	87 @1 25
Teal, ℔ pair	50 @ 75
Snipe, yellow leg, ℔ dozen	1 75 @2 50
Snipe, English, ℔ dozen	2 25 @3 00
Partridge, ℔ pair	75 @1 00
Quails, ℔ pair	40 @ 50
Robins, ℔ dozen	50 @ 62½
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	1 00 @1 25
Venison, ℔ lb	15 @ 18
Rabbits, ℔ pair	50 @ 62
Squirrels, grey, each	— @ 12½

FISH

Have been in moderate request. The changes in prices have been generally favorable to purchasers.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb	12 @ —
Brook Trout, ℔ lb	37 @ 44
Mackerel, each	15 @ 18
Codfish, ℔ lb	— @ 6
Halibut, ℔ lb	12 @ —
Pickerel, ℔ lb	12 @ —
Whitefish, ℔ lb	12 @ —
Blackfish, ℔ lb	8 @ 10
Bluefish, ℔ lb	8 @ 10
Catfish, ℔ lb	8 @ —
Perch, ℔ lb	10 @ —
Eels, ℔ lb	12 @ —
Flounders, ℔ lb	6 @ —
Striped Bass, ℔ lb	— @ 10
Sea Bass, ℔ lb	— @ 12
Black Bass, ℔ lb	10 @ —
King-fish, ℔ lb	— @ 15
Weak-fish, ℔ lb	— @ 10
Frost-fish, ℔ lb	— @ 6
Haddock, ℔ lb	— @ 6
Porgies, ℔ lb	8 @ —
Smelts, ℔ lb	— @ 15
Terrapin, each	75 @1 00
Herring, fresh, ℔ dozen	25 @ —
Oysters, ℔ 100	50 @1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25 @1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25 @ 50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00 @ —
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	25 @ —
Lobsters, ℔ lb	— @ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb	16 @ 18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb	4 @ 5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb	4 @ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10 @ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb	12 @ 13
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb	8 @ 10
Sturgeon, smoked, ℔ lb	10 @ 12
Alewives, ℔ 100	1 25 @1 50
Alewives, each	— @ 2

VEGETABLES.

The trade of the week has been of average magnitude. Supplies have been fair. Prices have been sustained.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 75 @2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 75 @2 25
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℔ bbl	1 50 @1 75
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 25 @1 50
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	50 @ 75
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	10 @ 15
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	2 00 @3 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	75 @1 25
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	15 @ 25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50 @ —
Turnips, ℔ peck	25 @ —
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	4 @ —
Carrots, ℔ bunch	4 @ —
Beets, ℔ bunch	4 @ —
Onions, ℔ peck	37 @ —
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	25 @ 62
Cabbage, each	3 @ 6
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75 @1 00
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	75 @3 00
Cauliflowers, each	8 @ 30
Tomatoes, ℔ half-peck	18 @ 25
Tomatoes, Pear, ℔ half peck	25 @ —
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25 @ —
Green Corn, ℔ hundred	1 00 @1 25
Beans, Lima, ℔ half-peck	— @ 25
Beans, Lima, shelled, ℔ quart	— @ 25
Beans, String, ℔ half-peck	— @ 25
Pumpkins, ℔ dozen	75 @1 00
Pumpkins, each	8 @ 12
Squashes, each	8 @ 18
Salad, ℔ head	2 @ 3
Chicory, ℔ head	2 @ 3
Celery, ℔ bunch	— @ 10
Parsley, ℔ bunch	2 @ 3
Watercresses, ℔ quart	5 @ 6
Spinach, ℔ basket	50 @ —
Spinach, ℔ peck	25 @ —
Sorrell, ℔ basket	— @ 50
Sorrell, ℔ peck	— @ 25
Green Peppers, ℔ dozen	— @ 12
Red Peppers, ℔ dozen bunches	— @ 50
Red Peppers, ℔ bunch	— @ 5
Nasturtiums, ℔ half peck	— @ 56
Egg Plants, ℔ dozen	50 @ 75
Salsify, ℔ bunch	8 @ 10
Chives, ℔ bunch	2 @ —
Leeks, ℔ bunch	— @ 6
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10 @ 12
Okra, ℔ quart	37 @ —
Mint, ℔ bunch	— @ 2

FRUIT.

Business have been less satisfactory. Supplies of domestic are diminishing. Prices are advancing. These circumstances have the usual effect of restricting the consumption.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	37 @ 75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37 @ 50
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	75 @1 00
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	16 @ 20
Citron, ℔ dozen	1 25 @1 75
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15 @ 18
Grapes, hot-house, ℔ lb	75 @ —
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb	12 @ 25
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ lb	12 @ 25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	10 @ 12
Pears, Virgalieu, ℔ half-peck	1 50 @2 00
Pears, Columbian Virgalieu, ℔ half p'k.	1 50 @2 00
Pears, Brown Beurre, ℔ half-peck	1 00 @1 50
Pears, Duchess of Angouleme, ℔ h'f p'k.	1 00 @1 50
Pears, Winter Cross, ℔ half peck	1 00 @1 25
Pears, Cooking, ℔ half-peck	25 @ 50
Pears, Cooking, ℔ quart	8 @ 12
Quinces, ℔ 100	1 50 @4 00
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb	25 @ —
Oranges, ℔ dozen	25 @ 50
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12 @ 25
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	37 @ —
Figs, ℔ drum	37 @ —
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10 @ —
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb	8 @ —
Dates, ℔ lb	— @ 8
Raisins, ℔ lb	6 @ 10
Currants, ℔ lb	6 @ 8
Prunes, ℔ lb	8 @ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been very limited, yet dealers report no alteration in prices.

Butter, State, ℔ lb	20 @ 28
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb	30 @ 31
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ℔ lb	28 @ 30
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb	16 @ 21
Cheese, ℔ lb	11 @ 12
Eggs, six for	12 @ —
Eggs, thirteen for	25 @ —
Eggs, fifty-two for	1 00 @ —
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb	25 @ 28
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb	22 @ 25
Honey, ℔ can	— @ 50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25 @ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties; THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 24 bbls. Ashes; 26,973 bbls. Flour; 103 bbls. Corn Meal; 44,476 bushels Wheat; 960 bushels Corn; 5,400 bushels Rye; 9,200 bushels Barley; 20,750 bushels Oats; 422 pkgs. Provisions; 230 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 80 bbls. Pots at $5 25, and 20 bbls. Pearls at $5 25, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales have been reported of 2,000 lbs. prime American yellow, at 34c.@34¼c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Have been more sought after at full rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported of 467 bags Rio at 11½c., and 320 bags St. Domingo at 11c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Has been quiet, yet prices have not varied much.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at former quotations. Sales 1,600 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8⅞	9
Middling	11⅛	11⅝	11¾	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅝	13	13⅛

FISH—Dry Cod have been in moderate request, chiefly at from $3 87½@$4 62½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring remain quiet, at previous rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered than it has been needed by purchasers, and prices of low and medium grades have declined 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. We have heard of sales of 17,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 80@$4 90; extra State at $4 95@5 10, chiefly at $5@$5 05; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 85@$5; extra Wisconsin at $5 10@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 15@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 75 @$4 60
Superfine State	4 80 @ 4 90
Extra State	4 95 @ 5 10
Superfine Western	4 85 @ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 10 @ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15 @ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20 @ 5 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Genesee	5 50 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30 @ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50 @ 8 50

Southern Flour is in fair request at, however, irregular rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,600 bbls., part to arrive, at $5 50@$5 75 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands ℔ bbl. Canadian continues in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales to-day, 700 bbls. extra low to very choice, in lots, chiefly at $5 30@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 35@$4 45 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Puncheons of the latter have been sold at $20 25@$20 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at somewhat irregular prices. The demand has been moderate—partly for shipment. Sales have been reported of 34,500 bushels, including fair White Canadian, at $1 35; fair to good White Western, part at $1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 12@$1 13; Red State, at $1 20; and choice White Kentucky, at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn is quite dull, and prices tend downward. Sales have been made of only small lots, including Yellow Northern and Jersey, from the dock, at $1@$1 01 ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, and languid at 83c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand, and is stiffly held. Sales have been reported of 6,400 bushels State, at 80c.@83c.; and 5,000 bushels Canada East at 83c.@85c. ℔ bush. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 44½c.@45c.; State at 44c.@45c.; Jersey at 39c.@42c.; and Southern at 38c.@42c. ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The receipts and sales of State and Western Flour during the past week have been quite extensive. The regular Eastern and local trade have purchased freely. The demand from shippers and speculators has also been fair. Prices have generally favored sellers, though on Thursday the market closed tamely, and the tendency was downward. Yesterday, holders of low and medium qualities made a further concession of 5c.@10c. ℔ barrel, yet transactions were restricted. Southern Flour has been in good request at, in the main, buoyant prices. The available supplies have been moderate, and holders have not been eager to sell, or disposed to make any important reduction in value. Yesterday a moderate business was reported, with some irregularity and heaviness in the market. Canadian Flour has attracted more attention, and prices have improved. The transactions have been exclusively in extra brands. Superfine is out of the market. Wheat opened with more firmness, influenced by a lively demand, chiefly from millers, though in part from shippers. Towards the close of 'Change on Wednesday, and during business hours on Thursday, holders offered their supplies more freely, while the inquiry diminished. Hence the market was depressed, and, to effect sales, lower rates had to be accepted. Yesterday a fair business was reported, mainly in Milwaukee Club, the market closing steadily. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 216,400 bushels. Corn has been in limited request, and prices have steadily favored buyers. The available supply is not heavy, yet it is in excess of the immediate requirements of purchasers, who are moving quite cautiously, in anticipation of more liberal arrivals, and a much lower range of prices. Rye has been more abundant, and has declined materially, yet the demand has not been active. Barley has been more inquired for, at former prices. Oats opened buoyantly, but closed less actively."

HAY—Sales, to-day, 700 bales North River, at full prices.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand,—including new at 12c.@17c.; crop of 1858, at 8c.@11c.; and crop of 1857, at 6c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been in moderate request at uniform rates, including Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Is attracting more attention, yet prices exhibit no important changes.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at drooping prices.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales of 200 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.@36c.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.; also, by auction, 40 hhds. inferior Porto Rico, at 25c.@27½c., and 40 bbls. Texas, at 23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, at essentially unaltered figures. Crude Turpentine, $3 62½ ℔ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., at 46½c.@47c. ℔ gallon; Common Resin, at $1 55 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Crude Sperm is actively sought after, while other descriptions are rather sparingly inquired for at essentially unchanged figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inquired for, chiefly at $15 20@$15 25 for Mess; $15 37½ for uninspected Mess; and $10 87@$11 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 2,850 bbls. here; with 2,000 bbls. Mess, half seller's option, all the year, at $14 75, and half buyer's option, all the year, at $15 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and quiet, including Hams at 9½c., and Shoulders at 8½c. ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales, to-day, 275 tcs. and bbls. fair to very choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef favors buyers. The transactions include 480 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$10 25 for new repacked Western Mess; $11 50@$12 75 for new extra Western Mess; $5 37½ @$5 62½ for Country Mess, and $4@$4 37½ for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15 @$16 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 15c. @21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at from 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 200 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,492 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 45,000 lbs. prime, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, with sales reported, since Tuesday last, of 65 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@8½c.; 98 cases Seed-Leaf at 18½c.@31c.; 81 bales Havana at 27c.@30c.; with 200 bales Yara and 147 bales Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 360 bbls., at 27½c., and 50 bbls. old, at 28c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged, to-day, 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; also, by steamer, 50 tcs. Lard at 30s., and 200 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London, 50 tcs. Rice at 30s., and 30 boxes Tobacco at 3s. 6d. For Bremen, 100 bales Cotton at 7-16d., and 100 cases Tobacco at 16s.@17s. 6d.

CONVICTION OF A MAIL-ROBBING POSTMASTER.—LUTHER PRESTON, late Postmaster at Fillmore, Minnesota, recently arrested for robbing the mails, has been convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years. The discovery of his speculations resulted from robbing the mail of a letter containing two $1,000 drafts, forwarded by a Troy party in May last, to WM. S. JUDD, of Faribault, Minnesota. These drafts were drawn by the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of this city, upon the Metropolitan Bank of New-York, payable to the order of the Troy parties, who indorsed the drafts payable to the said JUDD. PRESTON stole the letter containing the drafts from the mail, while in transitu to Faribault, the letter having to pass through his office. He then forwarded the drafts to a man named MERRICK, a brother-in-law to Peoria, who undertook to negotiate them with the Central Bank of that place. The bank induced him to leave them for collection, and forwarded them to the Troy City Bank, to be presented to the parties in Troy for certification. The parties in Troy, on presentation of the drafts, pronounced JUDD's indorsement a forgery. The Peoria Bank was immediately notified of all the circumstances of the case. Accordingly when MERRICK presented himself at the bank he was arrested. Finding himself caught, he unearthed the mine of villainy in which he had been dabbling, showing that PRESTON was the head rogue, disclosing all the facts of the case, and on trial became a witness for the Government. The disclosures brought to light a large and extensive series of mail robberies, and other depredations.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES,
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED OFFERED FOR SALE IN NEW-YORK,
And on the most reasonable terms at the DEPOT for the sale of the
LONDON COMPANY'S, ELLIOTT'S, SILVESTER'S, GEBHARDT'S,
And other celebrated Publishers' Pictures.
JOHN WILEY,
No. 56 Walker-st.

⁂ Trade supplied at the lowest importation prices. Fine groups and scenery from $1 50 to $6 per dozen. Orders from the country mailed and prepaid on receipt of money.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LATE MADISON-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In pursuance of the subjoined resolution of the Board of Trustees of the (late) Madison-st. M. E. Church, you are invited to attend a meeting of the male members of said Church, to be held on the evening of MONDAY, 31st inst., at 7 o'clock, at the Church (now of the Port Society of New-York), corner of Catharine and Madison sts. Punctual attendance is requested.

GEORGE ELLIOTT,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Resolution passed by the Board of Trustees Aug. 4, 1859.

Resolved, That as the order of Court authorizing sale of the Madison-st. Church directed the balance of funds arising from sale of the same to be invested for the benefit of the petitioners, it is hereby declared to be the sense of this Board, that the funds now remaining in their hands be appropriated in such a way as may be directed by a majority of the male members of the Church, of twenty-one years of age, and of one year's standing at the time said Church was sold, and that the present place of residence of such members be ascertained, so far as practicable, and notice personally served on them, of the time and place of a meeting of said members, to be called for said purpose, on or before the 1st of November next.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKET STORE.

We are selling on a large stock of BLANKETS, of every variety, for beds, ship-berths and for public institutions.

Also, HORSE BLANKETS—Colors, blue, green, scarlet, crimson, gray, brown and plaid, weighing 5 to 14 pounds.

Housekeepers, saddlers, and proprietors of omnibus and livery stables are invited.

DOREMUS & NIXON,
No. 21 Park-pl.
No. 18 Murray-st.

361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER'S
Annual Sale of
PARIS FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
is a temptation at
25c., 50c. and 75c. per bunch.
SOIREE COIFFURES and BOUQUETS, $1 50 the set.

Not only do we surrender profits, but a considerable item in actual cost, to tempt the economists and thus enable us to remove a redundant stock.

CARPETINGS!
We have just received very large invoices of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

POPULAR CUSTOM TRADE.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
NO. 57 WALKER-ST.,
Announce that they have received per steamer *Persia* ten (10) cases goods of latest styles, manufactured expressly to order for their Fall and Winter trade, Comprising a superb assortment of most desirable shades
ELYSIAN, SABLE AND FUR BEAVERS FOR OVERCOATING,
MELTONS, ELASTICS AND CHEVIOTS FOR STREET SUITS.
Together with a choice selection of trowserings and vestings, received through Messrs. Barlow, Payne & Co., Manufacturers' Agents, London, England.
All specially adapted to the requirements of Gentlemen of appreciative taste,
And will be open on MONDAY, 30th inst.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
All the new styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
JUST OPENED, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
From the large auction sales.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 5s. to 6s.
Three-plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of tapestries.
B. BEATTY S, No. 8 4th-av., near Cooper Institute.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
NEW STYLES NOW OPENING IN
VELVET,
HEAVY BLACK BEAVER,
HEAVY RIBBED BEAVER,
HEAVY BROWN PLAIN and RIBBED BEAVER.
AT
BENSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

500 PIECES FANCY SILKS,
From the late auction sales,
At 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. per yard.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
In fact, the ladies say it is no use shopping any further than HORTON & SONS', No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MINX, MINX, MINX.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
A specialty with the subscriber, who has the choicest stock in the City. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

SKIRTS.—WOVEN SKIRTS, 12 SPRINGS, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 do. for $2. Dealers supplied with 9 spring, at $7 a dozen; 12 spring, $10; 14 do., $12; and 17 spring, $15 a dozen. Old skirts made over equal to new.
C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory,
No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson-st.

AT NO. 755 BROADWAY.—SKIRTS. THE only manufactory where first-class, good shape, well made woven skirts are made to fit; 50 springs for ladies and 20 for misses. Old skirts made over equal to new. C. H. RANOUS' woven skirt factory, No. 755 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

LENGERIE & BRODERIC, NO. 28 AMITY-STREET.—Mme. LARMANDE invites the attention of her customers, and ladies in general, to her new assortment of Muslins, such as Sets, Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c., of the latest fashion, and recently arrived from Paris.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS — WOVEN SKIRTS — TWELVE springs $1 25; 14 springs $1 50; and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 12 springs, $10 per doz.; 14 springs, $12; and 17 springs, $15 per doz. Old skirts made over equal to new at HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK in this market.
Reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

BLANKETS—BLANKETS.—VERY HEAVY, at $2 per pair. Sold much below the market prices, to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
pamphlet of information sent free.

WANTED, BY EVERYBODY,
THE MAGIC METAL POLISH,
A scientific preparation for cleaning beautifully all kinds of metals, cutlery, plated ware, gilding, glass, paintings, engine and carriage trimmings, ornamental work, statuary, marble and furniture.
AS A WASHING POWDER
It is invaluable for cleaning fine laces and family linen. Retail price is 10 cents only in large tin boxes. Wholesale agency No. 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane, N. Y.

HANDSOME PRIZES
FOR
TARGET COMPANIES.
PLATED GOODS, EXPRESSLY DESIGNED FOR PRIZES,
AND PRESENTS FOR SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS
A new and large assortment.
A call is solicited. Goods shown cheerfully to all.
W. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE for flushed, red, and heated faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE, for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy, and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway; Hayes, Brooklyn; Callender, Philadelphia; Bates, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; and Druggists generally.

NOTICE.—THE SHIPPERS OF GOODS BY THE steamer NEW WORLD, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., will confer a favor on the Company by sending invoices of property shipped, together with copies of receipts of the same, to the Company's office, Pier No. 16 North River.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

ENGLISH ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDding, jugged hare and turtle soup for dinner to-day. For sale, English mutton, hares, pheasants, filberts, bacon, cheese, herrings, Scotch oatmeal, peasmeal, &c. RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 106 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE DELAWARE-BUILT SCHOONer *Alabama*, seven years old, carries 3,900 bushels corn, drawing 6½ feet water; also the schooner *Waupońsa*, two years old, 4,300 bushels capacity, draws 6 feet water; both in complete order, and will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to
B. N. FOX & CO., No. 60 Water-st.

COAL.—GENUINE LEHIGH, PURE RED ASH, (Peach Orchard,) and Broad Mountain, at lowest market prices, rescreened from yard; 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals. HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

WANTED—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *NEW-York Times*: Feb. 25, April 7, July 5, Sept. 9, 1856; Jan. 7, 14, March 17, Aug. 5, 1857. Address H. F. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PENNIES FOR SALE.—2,000 DOLLARS IN pennies for sale, at 2 per cent., in lots to suit.
HOLME & BOWMAN, Nos. 106 and 108 Charles-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A FINE HORSE, SQUARE-top carriage and harness in good order, and a first-rate saddle mare, all for sale at a sacrifice. Apply to JOHN ARTHUR, 11 Bergen-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

THE REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PAStor, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. In the evening, unless the weather shall be unfavorable, Mr. B. will preach a sermon on "*Assurances of Immortality*." The public are invited to attend.

THE REV. DR. KREBS WILL PREACH in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. This is the regular monthly evening service, and also the usual evening service of Communion Sabbath. A collection will be taken up at the close to aid in paying the debt of the Church.

DE KALB-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. FLOY, of the Western Conference. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Prof. HARTWELL, of the Western Conference. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. J. S. INSKIP, of the Mariner's Church, who has recently returned from Europe. Seats free.

THE REV. ABEL STEVENS WILL PREACH TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and the Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the 1st-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 1st-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

CHARACTER AND TIMES OF LUTHER.—A lecture on the above subject will be delivered by the Rev. JOHN SERVICE, on THURSDAY EVENING next, Nov. 3, 1859, in Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission, 25 cents each, can be obtained from the Committee or at the hall.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. L. W. PECK; at 3 P. M., by the Rev. Mr. DEAL, of California; and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. L. W. PECK. Subject—*Temperance and Religion*, by request of the Cadets of Temperance. Seats free.

THE REV. H. C. VOGELL, D. D., WILL preach in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., the Pastor, A. H. BURLINGHAM, will preach the funeral sermon of the late Mrs. PASCOLL and daughter, whose deaths were caused by an explosion of burning fluid.

THE REV. DR. McMENAMY, AND THE friends of true religion, will meet in friendly conversation the worshipers of saints and angels, of the images and the relics of the so-called saints, in the New Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., near the corner of Thompson-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—This congregation, at present worshiping at No. 68 East Warren-st., will hold their monthly Lovefeast on SABBATH, (30th,) at 3 P. M. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by the Rev. W. BURROWS, and at 7 P. M. by the Rev. R. P. CHRISTOPHER. Sabbath School morning and afternoon.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 10½ A. M., a free conference on the question, *What is Religion*. At 7½ P. M. the second of the course of lectures on a Pilgrimage through Palestine, by the Rev. GEORGE P. NOYES. Subject—*The Great Temple and Nazareth, or the Childhood of Jesus*. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES and others, willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Oral services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; by signs at 3 P. M. The Rev. Dr. CRUSE will preach, TO-MORROW EVENING, a discourse upon the general progress and special mission of this parish.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—A UNION SUNDAY-noon prayer-meeting, from 12 to 1 o'clock, or immediately after morning service, will be commenced, TO-MORROW, in the Cooper Institute Hall, to pray for the presence and power of the Holy Spirit in the Word preached on that day. All will feel at liberty to enter and retire at their convenience.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—The Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and lecture in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Essential Nature of Heaven*.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER, foot of Laight-st., North River. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject in the forenoon—*The Cross of Christ*; in the afternoon—*Jezebel*. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENINGS, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 30, (D. V.) at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. Prof. CAMPBELL; at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER. Subject of the Evening discourse—*Bethel*.

THE BASEMENT OF A NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, will be opened with appropriate religious exercises, on SATURDAY, 30th instant. Rev. Bishop JANES will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. OSBON at 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. PORTER at 7 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. CHAS. REYNOLDS, Rector of Trinity Church, Lawrence, Kansas, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE YOUTHS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY of Spring-st. Church will hold their twenty-first Anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, Oct 30, at the Church in Spring-st., near Varick, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., and the Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D.

THIRD-AV. RAILROAD DEPOT, BETWEEN 65th and 66th sts., Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church. The Rev. ALBERT B. KING, Pastor. Preaching in the North Hall, up stairs, at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2½ P. M.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening will be delivered the first of a series of sermons on *The Sins of the City*. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SUNDAY SERvices. 24th Sabbath, Oct. 30. The Rev. RUFUS W. CLARKE will preach in the Great Hall, Cooper Institute, at 3 P. M. and at 7½ P. M. Daily morning Prayer Meeting at 8 A. M., in Room No. 24.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.), the Rev. A. ST. JOHN CHAMBRE, of Newark, N. J., will preach in this church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN UNION, BROOKLYN.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, an address by HENRY BLANCHARD, Pastor of the "Church of the Restoration"—subject, *What Constitutes a Christian?*—followed by a discussion by the members. The public are invited.

THE REV. PROF. MATTISON PREACHES regularly every Sabbath at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., (the alleged "Independent Methodist" Church,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and "whosoever will, let him come."

COME AND HEAR WHAT A BLIND MAN saw in England, next TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1st, in Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., near 8th-av., at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Prof. MUNSON will preside at the organ.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Corner of Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 30, (D. V.,) at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. STRYKER; at 3½ P. M. by the Rev. Prof. CAMPBELL, of New Brunswick, N. J.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 30th inst., by the pastor, the Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7. Evening prayer meeting at the close of the evening sermon. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS is engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on Sunday, Oct. 30. Morning subject, 10½—*The Royal Road to Knowledge*. Evening subject, 7½—*Society of the Spirit Land*.

THE REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his new and popular Lecture on *What a Blind Man saw in England*, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, in the Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., near 8th-av., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—The Rev. B. F[illegible] gives his concluding Lecture on his *Foreign Tour* TO-MORROW EVENING. Services also at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Irrepressible Conflict*.

THE REV. DR. MARSCELLIS WILL preach on SUNDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., near 8th-av.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH—CORNER Washington and Green avs., Brooklyn. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CROOKS, SUNDAY, Oct. 30. In the MORNING at 10½, and the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Brooklyn.—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, the Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle next SABBATH, Oct. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR of the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Evening subject: *Peter, or Nature and Grace*.

THE REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Subject—*Forgiveness of Sin*.

ST. MARK'S MISSION CHAPEL—CORNER of 44th-st. and 6th-av. Divine Service on SUNDAY next, (30th.) At 10½ A. M., the Rev. EDWARD ANTHON; at 7½ P. M., the Rev. Dr. TYNG.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE IS EXPECTED to preach next LORD'S DAY MORNING, Oct. 30, in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, near 6th-av. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL preach in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Entrance in 34th-st.

THE REV. DR. DURBIN WILL PREACH in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Clinton-st., corner of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. WM. HENRY MILBURN at 7½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH—BROADway and 32d-st. The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject for the morning—*False and True Judgment*. Evening—*The Mystery of the Gospel*.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-ST. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—ANNIVERsary will be held in this Church on SUNDAY, the 30th of October, commemorative of the dedication of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in America, which occurred, Oct. 30, 1768, ninety-one years ago. Appropriate services, to commence with a Love Feast, at 8½ A. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. W. H. MILBURN. A reunion meeting will be held at 2 P. M. The time will be devoted to brief addresses from former pastors and members of the Church, to speak of labors performed, and blessings enjoyed in this ancient place of worship in days gone by. Drs. BANGS, STEVENS, FLOY, STRICKLAND, and others in the ministry, will take part in the exercises. In the evening a general prayer meeting at 6 o'clock, and preaching by Bishop JANES at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the Church.

THE REV. F. S. DE HASS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, Oct. 30, in the Seventh-st. Methodist Church, between 2d and 3d avs, at 10½ A. M., a sermon to young ladies, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, a discourse to young men. A Union Prayer and Experience Meeting will also be held at 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. All seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, No. 189 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. WM. HULL. Subject—*The Reformation*. The Rev. Mr. SCHOCK, of New-York, will preach at 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE REV. A. R. VAN NEST, JR., OF NEW-York, will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON, of the Grand-st., Presbyterian Church, New-York, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

GARDNER'S DASHAWAYS MEET AT NO. 36 NEW-BOWERY.—A public meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at Orville Gardner's Coffee and Reading Rooms, to further the cause of this Temperance Revival. All are invited. Mr. GARDNER, and other speakers, will address the meeting. The chair will be taken at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. The services in this Church on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., will be held at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. A. B. HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach in the EVENING. For Pews, apply at the Church on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. ALEXANDER B. CLEMENTS, of New-York, will preach in the above Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WHO ARE THE DELUDED?—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, of Mount Zion Church, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Afternoon subject—*Christ as Prophet, Priest and King*. Evening—*Who are Deluded?* Seats free.

THE REV. WILLIAM V. GARNER, OF Hastings, will preach at the Bethesda Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 30th. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening.

THE REV. D. M. GRAHAM WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours, in the Lecture Room of the new church edifice in 28th-st., near Broadway, which church is to be dedicated a week from to-morrow.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Brooklyn, on Cumberland-st., opposite Orphan Asylum. The Rev. H. D. NORTHUP, of New-Haven, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Oct. 30, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, State-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE REV. D. J. ROBINSON preaches in Hall No. 24. Seats free. Come and hear. Subjects NEXT SABBATH: 10½ A. M.—*Christ's last manifold invitation*. 3 P. M.—*Sermon on the death of the Rev. J. J. Porter*.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. S. G. APPLETON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania Village, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the afternoon—*The Loss of the Soul*. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.—Mr. G. G. THOMSON'S class, taught on the tonic sol-fa method, will meet THIS EVENING (Saturday) in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, Grand-st., at 7½ o'clock. Mr. THOMSON is now open for engagements to teach the above simple method of singing, in congregations, public schools or private families. For particulars call or address No. 202 West 15th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL
AND
CATHOLIC REGISTER.
THE
LEADING CATHOLIC PAPER
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

INTERPRETING THE HARMONIES OF THE CATHOLIC RELIGION AND THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY; MAINTAINING THE HONOR AND THE RIGHTS, AND PROMOTING THE INTERESTS OF EACH.

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THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL is the special advocate of political freedom, on the only basis of Local Self-Government, whether in Municipal, State, or Federal Administration, and both in Europe and America.

In its Literary Department, among other things, it is now publishing, for the first time in English, an authentic history of JOAN OF ARC.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, OF THIS week contains:

The FREEMAN'S Reply to the Rev. Dr. Forbes' letter renouncing the Catholic Church.

The FREEMAN'S view of the Fifth-avenue Democratic Club, and much else of interest.

RIFLES AND RIFLE-PRACTICE.
AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE UPON
THE THEORY OF RIFLE-FIRING;
EXPLAINING
THE CAUSES OF INACCURACY OF FIRE, AND
THE MANNER OF CORRECTING IT,
With Descriptions of the INFANTRY RIFLES OF EUROPE and the UNITED STATES, THEIR BALLS and CARTRIDGES.
By C. M. WILCOX, U. S. A.
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Cloth, $1 75. Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 BROADWAY, New-York.

DINSMORE FOR NOVEMBER.
THE RELIABLE RAILROAD GUIDE
Will be ready Monday, 31st.
Published near the close of the month, in order to insure accuracy as much as possible. Large Western circulation sold on the cars to merchants coming to New-York to buy goods, where they have plenty of time to read, making it an excellent advertising medium. 256 pages, with a map, 25 cents. (Sent free by mail.)
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

SAXE'S NEW BOOK.
Just published by
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.
THE MONEY KING,
and other poems,
By JOHN G. SAXE.
With a new portrait.
One vol., 16mo., cloth. Price 75 cents.

THIRD EDITION OF THE EVENING EXPRESS.—The THIRD EDITION, published at 4 P. M., contains the Port Ship News up to that hour, Second Board of Stocks, Closing Prices of Stocks in the street at 3½ P. M., Treasury Statement, Markets, Proceedings of the Courts and City News of the day, together with news by telegraph up to the latest hour—several hours later than is given in any other paper.

This late edition, served up town, and at very early hour in the evening, gives a complete record of the business of the day, anticipating the morning papers in every important point.

The proceedings of Congress will be published up to the hour of adjournment in the third edition, or as soon after as they come to hand.

THE EVENING EXPRESS has a circulation in the City and immediate vicinity not surpassed by either of the three leading morning papers of the City, and offers to advertisers for "places," "wants," "board," "to let," "for sale" and the thousand smaller wants of life, facilities surpassed by none in prices of services rendered. OFFICE, No. 15 PARK-ROW,
Opposite the Astor House.

NEW PAPER.—A NEW LITERARY AND FAMILY newspaper, devoted to the elevation of labor and the rights of the workingmen, will be issued in this City on SATURDAY NEXT, by THEOPHILUS FISKE & CO. Ross & Tousey will supply the Trade.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationery crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and pailiasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AGRICULTURAL.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME—For top-dressing grain and grass crops in Fall. Price $4 per bag, $50 per ton. For sale by CHAS. V. MAPES, Agricultural Implements and Seed Warehouse, 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

BILLIARDS.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD TABLES, WITH marble or slate beds, for sale, with my improved cushions, for $300, everything complete. Private houses furnished. Second-hand tables for sale cheap.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and trustworthy young women, separate or together; one as good cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; wages, $7; the other as first-class chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the washing; wages, $6 to $7; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to do housework for a small private family, or to take care of children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for four years. Call at No. 303 East 10th-st., back room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST CLASS cook, by one who thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking charge of the kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of desserts; has the best references. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as seamstress; understands millinery, dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in housekeeping if required; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 134 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as waitress, or would have no objection to take a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Apply at the residence of her former employer, No. 97 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; is willing to do light chamberwork; or as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference from her last place; understands her business in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS WITH good City reference, situations; one as good, plain cook and to assist with washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 189 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 220 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d av., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 203 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.; the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH person, Protestant, a situation as nurse; competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 252 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as seamstress; would assist in the care of children or do chamberwork; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. Can be seen at No. 74 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and nurse or chambermaid; is an excellent seamstress; can operate; has the best City references. Call or address a note to No. 279 6th-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; she is a first-rate baker, and understands soups, game, pastry and jellies; is good tempered; can produce City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS wishes a situation by the week or month. Unexceptionable reference. Address Mrs. ALLEN, book store, No. 351 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; understands her business perfectly; with best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent woman; would like to travel with a family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; no objection to assist to wash and iron. Call, for two days, at No. 303 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR CHAMbermaid, by a young woman, who can give the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 260 Greene-st., near Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Address E. C., No. 117 Front-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL, 15 years old, to take care of a baby, or make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 265 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN HAVING A first-class sewing machine, and who understands perfectly the making of boys' clothing, wishes to get two or three more families to work for; would do house linen or any kind of fine stitching. Refers to first-class City families. Apply or address Mrs. E. HUGHES, No. 119 9th-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 28 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND HIS wife, without incumbrance, in a private family; the former to act as waiter, otherwise to make himself generally useful; the latter to take charge of a dairy, plain seamstress, nurse or light chamberwork; no objection to go in the country. Address L. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference as to character and capacity. Also situations as waiter and cook are wanted by a man and wife. Both are competent and well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A man who is capable to take full charge of his business; has the best of reference; any family requiring such will find him willing, obliging and competent. Apply to J. C., No. 883 Broadway, at the apothecary's between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, of undoubted character and ability, a situation as coachman and groom; understands gardening, milking, &c. A permanent home the object most desired. Best of references. Apply or call at No. 179 Bowery, near Delancy-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant man, who has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses; also, the diseases and treatment thereof; wages not the object, but employment. Address A. B., Box No. 207, *Times* Office.

A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE man, will take a situation on the 1st of November, as coachman and groom, either in the City or country; understands his business; will endeavor to do his duty thoroughly; has testimonials. Address S. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SIX GOOD STEAM-FITTERS. APPLY IMMEDIATELY AT NO. 71 GOLD-ST., NEW-YORK. BLAKE, WHEELOCK & CO.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of four tenement houses on Thompson-st., to whom a comfortable room on first floor will be allowed as compensation for services rendered. Apply, with respectable reference, to No 432 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, 2d floor, front room, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED—A SOBER, steady man, of capacity and experience, to attend a Fourdrinier machine, who can bring good references. Apply to H. V. BUTLER & CO., No. 13 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF CUTTING and superintending the work of a large cloak establishment in the City. A person of taste and experience may address, for three days, stating terms, name and place of residence, J. M. A., Box 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL who understands cooking, washing and ironing. Reference required. Call at No. 157 York-st., Jersey City, or at the store No. 73 West-st., New-York.

WANTED—A WELSH OR GERMAN WOMAN TO go to Jersey City in a small family, as chambermaid and to assist in the care of a child. Apply at the crockery store, No. 225 Greenwich-st., New-York City.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
No. 458 BROOME-ST., Oct. 28, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Having just returned, after a short absence from the City, I find that during my stay three several bodies have nominated me as candidate for Assembly. It had been my determination, for private reasons, to keep out of politics; but my personal friends seem to think that it would be ungenerous in me to decline so marked a favor; therefore I should be pleased to meet the Nominating Committee at the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 8 o'clock. Your obedient servant, H. N. WILD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE "HEARTHSTONE CLUB" WILL meet SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Hall No. 24, Cooper Institute. Per order of the President,
MRS. M. A. W. JOHNSON.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with.
M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.—Interest Coupons of the first Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after November 1, at the Treasurer's office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Will sell at public auction, the entire beautiful furniture, bronzes, paintings, piano-forte, &c., contained in the five-story dwelling, No. 151 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on
MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, precisely.
The house was furnished but four months ago; the furniture was made by Dixon and other celebrated makers, and embraces everything to be found in a fashionable and costly residence, including three elegant rosewood parlor suites in brocade, with a complete assortment of rosewood, chamber, and dining-room furniture, glassware, silverware, &c. Also, a fine iron safe, portable heater. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers—Salerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, REMOVED FROM NO. 89 FIFTH-AV., FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable private library, comprising about 2,000 VOLUMES elegantly bound books, in all the departments of literature. Among them will be found the following: Encyclopedia Britannica, 21 vols. half calf extra; British Poets, 25 vols., calf extra, Phila., 1819; British Prose Writers, 25 vols., calf, Sharp's edition, London, 1819 to 1821; New Voyages and Travels, 8vo, 9 vols., very numerous engravings, Lon.; Gibbon's Roman Empire, 8vo., 12 vols., calf, London, 1821; Biographia Dramatica, by Baker, Reid & Jones, 4 vols., calf extra; Milton's Paradise Lost, Martin's splendid illus., 2 vols, morocco; Byron's Works, 8 vols., 18mo, morocco, elegant; The British Classics, 88 vols., 18mo, Durrel & Co., New-York, 1816; Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, numerous engravings, 6 vols., quarto; Daniels' Oriental Scenery, 3 vols., folio; Crabb's Universal Historical Dictionary, 2 vols., quarto, half-Russia; McPherson's Annuals, 4 vols., quarto; Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorne, 6 vols., octavo, calf; Shore's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages, 2 vols., calf and extra; Rapin's History of England, by Robertson, 2 vols., folio; Roberts' Holy Land, 6 vols. in 3, full and morocco extra; Works of Antonia Canova, 3 vols.; Gallery of Portraits, Memoir, 3 vols.; Gallery of Portraits, with Memoirs, 7 vols., Charles Knight, half morocco; Audubon's Birds of America, 7 vols., full morocco; Audubon's Quadrupeds of America, 3 vols., do.; Knight's Pictorial London, 6 vols., half morocco; Westwood's Palaco Graphia Sacra, pictorial, full Turkey morocco, a splendid copy; Natural History of New-York, 15 vols.; Musee Français, 4 vols.; Musee Royale, 2 vols.; Boydell's Illustrations to Shakespeare, original edition, a most beautiful copy, in full Turkey morocco; Picturesque and Topographical views in Switzerland, 1 vol., folio, 1780; Lavater's Essay on Physiognomy, over 400 illustrations, 4 vols., 8vo, calf, London, 1804; and many other rare and valuable works which will be found in the catalogue. No books will be admitted in this sale except those belonging to this valuable library. They will be on exhibition, as above, on Monday, Oct. 31, and sold on TUESDAY, Nov. 1.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, second-hand household furniture, being the entire contents of a four-story dwelling-house, rich rosewood parlor furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, heavy lace window-curtains, heavy ormolu chandeliers and cluster brackets, solid oak dining-room furniture, extension dining table, chairs in green reps, heavy French China dinner and tea sets, cut glassware in every variety, Sheffield table cutlery and silver-plated ware, rosewood, mahogany and painted chamber furniture, feather bedding, hair mattress, &c.; toilet crockery, ingrain and three-ply carpets, hall oil-cloths, velvet stair carpets, silver-plated rods, hat-racks and hall tables. Also, all the appurtenances to a complete culinary and laundry department. The catalogue of the above sale will also embrace a gentleman's mahogany tool-chest, containing a full set of first-class tools. Also, a superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT, NO. 85 NASSAU-ST., WILL sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of second-hand and new household furniture, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, oil paintings, clocks, cutlery, china and glass ware, bedding, mattresses, palliasses, &c.; also, four elegant carved solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in French satin moquet, brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth, and warranted in every respect. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of attention, as every article will be sold without reserve.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a general assortment of superior household furniture, viz.: rosewood parlor suites, in plush, hair-cloth and brocatel, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, entire suite, pier and mantel mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and other carpets, splendid gas chandeliers, oak marble-top sideboards, oak extension dining-tables, China crockery, cutlery and glassware; the whole to be peremptorily sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
H. H. LEEDS & CO, WILL SELL BY auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 23 Nassau-st., genteel household furniture removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, suites in brocatel, hair-cloth and plush, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, do. washstands and bureaus, toilet sets, crockery, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FANCY GOODS, stationery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, fine gold and silver watches and jewelry. Also an assortment of books in the varied departments of literature, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to be continued during the AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 7 o'clock; at PEED & COLE'S Auction rooms, No. 313 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a dark brown horse, about 15½ hands high; 8 years old; sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for him; also, a fine bay horse, 16 hands high; about 8 years old; quite stylish and warranted sound and kind in all harness; suitable for a coupé.

CHAMBERLIN & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOOP SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRT WIRE, &c.—CHAMBERLIN & FAIRCHILD will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 555 Broadway, fifth story, a large quantity of hoop skirts, hoop skirt wire, &c. Also, four sewing machines. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY at 12 o'clock; and SATURDAY, at 10½, by J. E. VAN ANTWERP, at No. 73 William-st., by the case and package, a fine assortment of hyacinths, tulips, narcisses, iris, crocus, snow-drops, crown imperials, lillies, ranunculus, anemones, &c. Catalogues now ready. Gardeners and others in want, attend.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 272 4th-av., a general assortment of fine household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds and bedding, mirrors, &c. Also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A CRACKER ROUTE, NOW DOING a good business, with a good team, wagon, harness, sled, and route embracing Jersey City, Bergen, Bergen Point and Hudson City. For particulars, apply at SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE'S Bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York.

$3,000 TO $3,500.—ONE-HALF INTEREST for sale in a wholesale and retail confectionery, long established, in Broadway, now doing a large business. Ill health the reason for selling. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

RETAIL SEGAR STORE FOR SALE.—A first-rate stand, in a good thoroughfare, doing a good business. A satisfactory reason will be given for selling. Apply to JULIAN ALLEN, 130 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old established Ship Stores and Chandlery, No. 179 South-st. For particulars, apply on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH INST., EITHER in 5th-av., between Washington-square and 8th-st.; in 8th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; or in University-place, between 8th and 12th sts., A CHATELAINE WATCH-CHAIN, with several small things attached thereto, among which was a small seal, with the initials of the owner's name engraved thereon. Whoever may have found the lost article, and will deliver it at the *Times* Office, or to the owner, at No. 36 East 16th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., while going from the corner of South 4th and 3d sts., Williamsburgh, via Division av. Ferry to corner of Columbia and Grand sts., New-York, a Ladies' MINK FUR VICTORINE. Whoever will return the same to Mrs. BEACH, No. 118 Suffolk-st., will receive the above reward.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,

Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *via* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *via* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.

EXPRESS TO EUROPE.—THE GLOBE EXpress, No. 28 Broad-st., sends by every steamer, daguerreotypes, photographs, presents, and packages of every description or size, and at moderate rates, to any place in Europe; while the correspondents of the Express, in every city in Europe, receive packages there for delivery in this country. L. W. MORRIS.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

KEROSENE OIL BUYERS SHOULD EXAMINE and test the Excelsior Coal Oil—a very superior article, beautiful light color—guaranteed never to change, and uniform; pleasant odor, and burns in all Coal Oil Lamps with a brilliant flame, without crusting the wick. Dépôt No. 249 Pearl-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine, tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 8 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 38 Ferry-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable Property, well rented and paying good interest:
1 House and lot No. 266 Bleecker-st.
1 House and lot No. 39 4th-st.
1 House and lot 85 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.
1 House and lot in 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
1 House and lot in 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
1 House and lot in 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
Also several desirable country seats can be had at a bargain. Apply to WM. H. PRICE.
Real Estate and House Agent, No. 77 East 13th-st.,
Between 3d and 4th avs., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A VERY desirable lot, containing about an acre, situated a few rods from the railroad dépôt and steamboat landing, and fronting on two streets; two good dwelling houses, and the grounds are in a good state of cultivation, with suitable outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; a fine location for a lager-bier brewery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three-story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 39th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE NEW THREE-story brown-stone basement house, northwest corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburgh, about 5 minutes' walk from the ferries, furnished with all the modern improvements. For terms, &c., inquire of D. BURHANS, second door from the corner.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VALuable out lots, improved, 1½ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from dépôt, and 18 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE 4-STORY houses, in 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.; one on the corner will be sold low, if applied for soon. Houses let and collections made. WARNER PLATT, Real Estate Agent, No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 22 West 26th-st.

LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Location: Montague-st.; size, 25x100 feet. Apply to DAVID RAIT, jeweler, No. 405 Broadway.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S and Herring's patents; also two jewelers' safes, large and small sizes, for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Archite No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

One on West 21st-st.	Rent	$1,000 per annum.
One on West 24th-st.	Rent	1,200 per annum.
One on East 24th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,600 per annum.
One on East 35th-st.	Rent	1,350 per annum.
One on East 31st-st.	Rent	900 per annum.
One on East 39th st.	Rent $45 a month, and board gentleman and wife.	
One on West 23d-st.	Rent	2,400 per annum.
One on 7th-av.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One down town.	Rent	800 per annum.
One on Thompson-st.	Rent	1,000 per annum.
One on West 34th-st.	Rent	1,800 per annum.
One on 4th-st., 17 boarders, and board 3 persons.	Rent	1,200 per annum.
A suite of 6 elegantly furnished rooms on 6th-av.	Rent	70 a month.
A suite of 4 rooms on 32d-st.	Rent	25 a month.

A splendid lower part of house on Clinton-place.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—IN FIFTY-THIRD-STREET, 100 FEET from 8th-av. cars, a neat three-story house, with all the modern improvements, in the new row of houses now finished; the street has been paved with Belgian pavement, and is as desirable a place to live as any in this part of the City; it will be let low for one or more years. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—One hour from New-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad; new house, containing 12 rooms, with modern improvements; location near dépôt, healthy and beautiful, with garden land and barn; possession immediate, or March 1. Apply to LYON, No. 31 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas throughout; Ridgewood water in the yard; situated No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For further particulars, call next door, No. 479, or of T. H. BROWN, at A. Campbell's, No. 43 Centre-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE, on 27th-st., near Lexington-av., with handsome gas-fixtures, 3 elegant mirrors, and about 20 tons coal laid in for the Winter; will be let at the reduced price of only $1,300 until May; immediate possession given. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A NEAT, SMALL HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, on Sullivan-st., near Prince, with all the modern improvements, will be let at the astonishingly low price of $800 per annum. Family going to Europe immediately. None but a small, respectable family, treated with. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE, four-story house, neatly and newly furnished, new beds, new carpets, house in fine order, 20 rooms; location 24th-st., near Madison-square; well adapted for a first-class boarding-house or a private family. Rent $150 a month. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $1,500 per annum, and all the furniture for sale at a great sacrifice. This house is now filled with first-class boarders. A good chance to make money. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LAGER-BIER BREWERS.—TO LEASE, a plot of ground near the Central Park, 100 feet on 6th-av., on which vaults suitable for a brewery will be built by the owner, under the direction of the lessee. F. KISSAM, No. 137 Broadway.

STORE TO RENT—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN Houston and Bleecker sts., store 28x100 feet, either the whole or upper part. Apply for particulars to E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE WHITE marble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres, on the mountain side, near to dépôt and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are of the first class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Dépôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WORTH ABOUT $10,000, within 20 miles of New-York City, in Westchester County, for which one-half will be paid in cash, and balance in first-class staple merchandise. Address Box 2,376 New-York Post-office.

SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE.—Low rent, with 30 to 50 acres good land, within 60 miles of New-York; would exchange for a 200-acre Wisconsin farm, under cultivation. Give full particulars. A. W., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH EIGHT rooms, situated at Astoria, five minutes' walk from the Ferry. Also for sale, furniture that was purchased May 1, very cheap, as the owner intends moving to the South. Inquire at No. 46 Murray-st., within five days.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 3 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to R. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from dépôt and one hour from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to 1 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE PLEASANT ROOM ON THE second floor, with bath-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; a single room on the third floor for a single gentleman, convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Pleasant location, No. 15 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TO LET TO TWO YOUNG GENtlemen, a front parlor and one or two bedrooms, on the third floor of a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address H. D., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would let to two gentlemen a front room on second story, with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 346 Bleecker-st., corner Charles-st.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, with full or partial board, but a few minutes' walk from the ferries; pleasant location; but few boarders. Call and see at No. 9 Liberty-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The rooms have all the modern conveniences and are very desirable for a family.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, may be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 81 9th-st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN will find board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st.; the best of references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD FOR a single gentleman in a modern-built house, with large rooms, bath, gas, &c., with a European lady; location pleasant, near the cars, and but a few minutes' walk to Wall-st. Ferry. Family meals—breakfast, dinner and tea on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only, and place of business, GORDON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A GENTLEMAN and wife may be accommodated with board, and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, in a small private family, by applying at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Furniture all new; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—COMFORTABLE home for the winter, modern brown-stone house, No. 81 Sands-st.; pleasant location, six minutes from Fulton-ferry; will be ready 1st November proximo; furnished rooms and board for two gentlemen; house well warmed; an excellent table. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL-FURnished room to let, with board, to two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and his wife, in a house where there are but few other boarders. Gas, baths, &c., in the house. Inquire at No. 126½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A FRONT parlor and bedroom, furnished, can be obtained at No. 46 East 18th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board for himself, wife and daughter, in a pleasant location above 5th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—I WOULD LIKE TO OBtain a genteel room and bedroom, with board for myself, wife, and child, a year old, with a private American family in the Ninth Ward; we are plain people, and desire the comforts of a quiet home for a reasonable price; the best references given and required. Parties disposed to accommodate, at a sum not to exceed $50 per month, may address, with full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—TWO YOUNG GERMAN gentlemen desire a parlor and bedroom adjoining, with partial board, in a strictly private German family, where they can find the comforts of a home. Location not to be above 16th-st., or in Brooklyn or Hoboken. Address B., Box No. 130, *Times* Office, stating prices, &c.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN; A small room, with breakfast, (dinner on Sundays,) in a private family (French preferred) near Broadway, between Bleecker and 18th-sts.; terms not to exceed $4 per week. Address A. Q. X., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARD—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, Catholic preferred, for a lady. Terms not to exceed $6 a week. Address S. G. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A LARGE FRONT room, or room and bedroom, or two large rooms and bedroom, in a first-class house, location unexceptionable, on the west side of town, may be had with board, with closets, clothes presses, drawers, gas, bath and any convenience for first-class persons who desire the comforts of a reliable home. A gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen who wish a location of this kind, and who are willing to pay liberally for such accommodations, will not be disappointed. Address K., Box No. 2,083 Post-office, with real name.

WANTED—PARTIAL BOARD AND FURNISHED apartments, at $80 per month; any small private American family, residing in a good neighborhood, who are willing to make a pleasant home for a gentleman, his brother and wife, will find an agreeable party by addressing, with particulars, BOAZ, Box No. 3,393 New-York Post-office.

PARTIAL BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN WISHing a comfortable home, can obtain a large, nicely furnished front room, on second floor, having grate, gas, with use of bath. Price $4 50 each per week. Location a few blocks west from Broadway, below 4th-st. References exchanged. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF UNION-SQUARE.—A strictly private family wish to let a second story, well furnished, to one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; with such only a liberal arrangement will be made; breakfast if desired. Cards of address at TADMAN'S Drug-store, 21st-st. and 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms on second floor, containing all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—No. 19 Union-place, Broadway, above 15th-st., a richly furnished suite of rooms, with all the modern improvements, baths, gas, and closets, to let with board. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

THREE YOUNG EUROPEANS WISH to find accommodations in a private family where they can enjoy the comforts of a home; location in the vicinity of Union-square; references given and required. Address E. M., Box No. 1,273 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, furnished, to let, with board, to a family or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located on Brooklyn Heights, commanding a fine view of the Bay; distance from either Ferry, three minutes' walk. Apply at No. 92 Columbia-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE—OR A family, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, on second floor, in a private French family, at No. 170 West 37th-st. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—A few select gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated with furnished rooms at No. 245 West 31st-st. References exchanged. Apply on the premises. Modern improvements.

TO LET FURNISHED, WITHOUT BOARD, at No 35 West Washington-place, a front parlor front room on second floor, and bedroom adjoining, with use of bath-room. Private family; no boarders. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A comfortable and convenient front room in the third story, with privilege in a pleasant parlor if desired, at No. 62 East 22d-st.

NO. 145 NINTH-STREET.—SUITES OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for families, with private table, in the above first-class house. Conveniently located near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME FOR THE Winter, where lessons on the piano, in French, &c., would be taken as payment for board, &c.; references exchanged. No. 132 West 11th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH FULL or partial board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, at No. 160 East 14th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at No. 143 East 12th-st., one door from 2d-av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN—FIFTH-AVENUE, AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very complete suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and from one to three bedrooms, with bath-room attached; also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged for the season, in this quiet and desirably-located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, for a term of years, a farm of 30 to 100 acres, accessible to the City, in a healthy locality, with commodious and convenient buildings; a farm adapted to grazing, with plenty of fruit, preferred. Address, stating location, price (cash) and other particulars, Box No. 2,052 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HANDSOME HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, with all the modern improvements, for a first-class small family; rent from $400 to $500; immediate possession wanted. Call, or address, WILLIAM, No. 343 4th-av.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES, BROOKLYN.—The first lecture of the Winter course will be delivered by the Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.

M. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES at Clinton Hall. TUESDAY Nov. 1. *Wall-street.* Nov. 8. *Open Air Industry.* Nov. 15. *The Gentlemen of the World.*
WALL-STREET.—The lecturer begs to announce that, with a view to qualify himself for speaking advisedly on this subject, he has recently been doing all kinds of business in "the Street," through all sorts of Brokers; also, that he has "assisted" at a session of the Stock Board, and caused purchases of securities for a really fabulous amount, to be made under his direct supervision by several of his Brokers.
Each Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

PROF. GILBERT, M. D., WILL GIVE A Course of Lectures on PHYSIOLOGY in the Demilt Institute, corner of 23d-st. and 2d-av., illustrating his lecture with anatomical plates, skeletons, and a full size manikin, which will be taken apart, showing the heart, lungs, liver, etc. Lecture MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, free. Lectures TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS Nov. 1 and 3, on the *Respiratory Organs, Cause of Consumption and Prevention.* Those wishing tickets will call on the Doctor, No. 206 East 20th-st.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver his new and popular lecture on *What a Blind Man saw in England*, in Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st. near 8th-av., next TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Wednesdays and Saturdays in New York, Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

T. HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 206 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.
Classes are now open for the reception of pupils, and the term will commence from the first lesson taken.
Days of tuition MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—For ladies at 3 o'clock; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Evening class for ladies exclusively from 7 to 8 P. M.; for gentlemen from 8 to 9 P. M. At 9 o'clock the pupils will assemble together for mutual improvement.
A grand soiree will be given on Monday evening Oct. 31.
Schools and private classes attended in the City or country. Apply as above.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 137 Montague-place.
New classes for children at 4 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on Thursday, November 3d. Early application is desirable.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 50 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its offices. Simple as this construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte. Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

HAINES BROTHERS'
SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
AT THEIR NEW WAREROOMS,
No. 626 Broadway.
HAINES BROTHERS having greatly enlarged their manufacturing facilities, and built two large and elegant warerooms, at No. 626 Broadway, New-York, are now prepared to furnish their large and increasing wholesale and retail trade with any number of their celebrated instruments, at very low prices, for cash or approved paper.
A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE LOW.
New Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and the rent allowed on purchase if desired.
These instruments are all warranted for three years, and are not surpassed for quality, purity and power of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty of finish and strength in their manufacture, by those of any other maker in the country.
WAREROOMS, NO. 626 BROADWAY,
next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAINES BROTHERS'
PIANO-FORTES,
AT THEIR NEW WAREROOMS,
NO. 626 BROADWAY.
A good assortment always in store, warranted for three years and for sale at the lowest prices. A few second-hand Pianos for sale low.
New Pianos and Melodeons to rent and the rent allowed on purchase, if desired.
WAREROOMS, NO. 626 BROADWAY,
Next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S PIANO-FORTES, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
Second-hand PIANOS, first-class make, in good order, at low prices.
S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S American Organs (12 stops,) Fedal-Bass Melodeons, and Melodeons of every style. Illustrated Catalogues sent free to any address. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent applied, if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters, Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. [illegible] Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action. good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

ORGAN.—CHURCH ORGAN.—FOR SALE ONE six-stop organ, Gothic case, oaked, general swell, pedals, one octave. This organ is warranted superior in tone and workmanship, and low for cash.
W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BAcon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ORGAN.—FOR SALE, A FINE PARLOR ORGAN, in good order; would be suitable for a small church, lecture-room, or Sunday-school. A good piano would be taken in part payment. Will be sold at a bargain. Can be seen at No. 281 West 22d-st., near 9th-av.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30 $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms. Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND MUSIC.—WANTED—In a boarding-school near the City, a first rate teacher of French, German, vocal and instrumental music, with piano-forte. None need apply but an unmarried man, of unquestionable character and experience. Address E. SEYMOUR, Bloomfield, N. J.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced and possessing a fine voice, is desirous of obtaining a situation as soprano singer in a church in this City. Address J. E. G., Box No. 3,467 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GALA MATINEE.
TO-DAY (Saturday), Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12 M.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Mme. GAZZANIGA having entirely recovered from her indisposition will positively appear at the Matinee as Pauline in Poliuto.
The following artists will appear:
THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
COLSON, GAZZANIGA, SPERANZA.
The joint appearance of the three tenors,
Sig. BRIGNOLI and Sig. STIGELLI and Sig. SQUIRES.
The great baritone,
Sig. FERRI, as RIGOLETTO.
Mad. STRAKOSCH. Sig. AMODIO.
The Orchestra and Chorus are under the direction of Signor MUZIO.
The entertainment will consist of
THE ENTIRE OPERA OF POLIUTO.
Which will be given without any curtailment, by
GAZZANIGA, BRIGNOLI and AMODIO.
The entire first act of
LA TRAVIATA.
By the new prima donna,
Mlle. ADELINA SPERANZA.
The magnificent fourth act of
RIGOLETTO,
including the
MAGNIFICENT QUARTETTE,
By COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI,
And the great baritone,
SIGNOR FERRI.
Musical director and conductor............Sig. MUZIO.
Tickets may be had this morning at the usual places in New-York and Brooklyn.
MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock,
Revival of Donizetti's celebrated opera of
MARIA DI ROHAN,
with entirely new dresses and appointments.
The public are respectfully informed that
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will appear on six nights prior to her departure for an extended concert-tour through the United States.
The second of the "GAZZANIGA NIGHTS" will take place on MONDAY, when
Mme. GAZZANIGA will appear for the first time in America in her great part of Maria di Rohan.
MME. STRAKOSCH..........as..........Gonde
SIGNOR STIGELLI..........as..........Challis
The great baritone, Sig. FERRI,
will appear for the first time as Chevreuse, a part in which he enjoys a great European reputation.
In consequence of the shortness of Mme. Gazzaniga's engagement,
MARIA DI ROHAN
cannot be repeated. This will, therefore, be the only opportunity of hearing the great baritone,
Signor FERRI,
in what has been considered his greatest part, both as regards acting and singing.
The sale of tickets for Maria di Rohan commences this morning.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the great tenor,
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GAZZANIGA.
The sale of Tickets commences this morning.
MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 8,
Revival of Donizetti's celebrated opera of
MARIA DI ROHAN,
with entirely new dresses and appointments.
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Signor FERRI,
in what has been considered his greatest part, both as regards acting and singing.
Musical Director and Conductor............Sig. MUZIO
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the great tenor,
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE.

THE OPERA—SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEW TICKET OFFICE.
Tickets and choice seats for the Opera may always be had at the Office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, No. 2 Astor House, one door above Vesey-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
DOT.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SATURDAY, Oct. 29.
The beautiful home picture and one of the most touching representations ever afforded from the drama.
DOT!
DOT! DOT!
DOT! DOT!
DOT! DOT!
DOT!
DOT!
DOT!
With its inimitable group of artists.
Dot, by Miss Agnes Robertson.
Caleb Plummer, by Jefferson.
Tackleton, by Johnston.
John, by H. Pearson.
Mrs. Fielding, by Mrs. Blake.
May, by Mrs. J. H. Allen.
The Blind Girl, by Miss Stevens.
Ned, by Davenport.
After which
THE STATE vs. PAWKINS.
In which Miss Jefferson, G. Holland and Davenport will appear.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.
N. B.—The curtain rises at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager............Mr. G. L. Fox.
Doors open at 6¾; performances commence at 7¼.
THIS EVENING, Oct. 29, 1859,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Robert Howard............Mr. J. B. Nagle
Solon Shingle............Mr. G. L. Fox
Grace Otis............Miss C. Cappell
After which, the Musical Burletta of
THE SWISS SWAINS.
Followed by the grand Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with the Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager............A. H. PURDY.
Stage Manager..C. Plunkett | Treasurer...T. C. Steers.
Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Boxes, 25 cents; Seats in Family Boxes and Orchestra, 50 cents; Pit, 10 cents; Balcony Boxes, $5.
Doors open at 6¾, and the curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 28 and 29.
Revival of the grand legendary romantic drama, in 5 acts, entitled
THE CASTLE SPECTRE.
To be followed by the comedietta of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
To conclude with the farce of
BOX AND COX.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Owing to other arrangements, this will be the
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO!
At this Theatre of
Drayton's immensely popular and successful
PARLOR OPERAS AND LYRIC PROVERBS.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 7¾ o'clock, the laughable and successful operetta,
NEVER DESPAIR.
To conclude with the popular Lyric Proverb
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Tickets, Places and Private Boxes may be secured in advance without extra charge at the office of the theatre daily.
Price 50c.; other seats 25c.
The Parlor Operas will be given at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, THURSDAY NIGHT next, Nov. 3, for ONE NIGHT ONLY.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1859,
MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORATORIO OF ELIJAH,
For the benefit of
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
Principal parts by the following resident talent:
Miss M. S. BRAINERD, Miss E. COLMAN, Soprani.
Mrs. WESTERVELT, Miss C. HONEYWELL, Alti.
Mr. E. PERRING, Tenore.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. H. TUCKER, Bassi.
The Chorus by the HARMONIC SOCIETY,
Supported by a GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW............Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents each—to be obtained at the music, book and drug stores on Broadway, of the Rector of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, No. 143 East 13th-st., or at the door on the evening of performance.
To commence at 7½ o'clock.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 765 BROADWAY.
JOURNEY THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
An Exhibition of Photographic Dissolving Views of FAMOUS PLACES IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, and repeated every evening during the week.
The views are the most magnificent, and the first of the kind ever exhibited in this country. Their size—23 feet square; and, being photographs, their perfect accuracy renders this exhibition the most novel and interesting that has ever visited this City.
The ivy-mantled abbeys of the olden time, the fortresses of the feudal ages, the Queen's and the People's palaces, the glorious old cathedrals—all are represented with a reality and truth to Nature that no painting can ever equal. The buildings seem to stand before the spectator with all the majesty and lofty proportions of the objects themselves. A visit to this exhibition is therefore equivalent to a journey through the land.
The pictures are illustrated by a descriptive lecture, and accompanied by national music.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 50 cents, (numbered seats,) and 25 cents.

NIBLO'S SALOON,
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.
GRAND OPENING.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, and every evening during the week, the world-renowned
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Geo. Christy, Stage Manager. R. M. Hooly Business Manager.
S. C. Campbell, Musical Director.
Will make their first appearance at the above popular Saloon, in their unique, original and unapproachable
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
For particulars see programmes. Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 444 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEW MUSIC, DANCES AND BALLADS.
HORN, WHITE AND DAVIS
Appear together every evening.
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MLLE. SPERANZA WILL APPEAR TO-DAY at the Academy of Music as Violetta in "Traviata," together with Mme. COLSON, Mme. GAZZANIGA, Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, SQUIRES, FERRI, AMODIO.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S
TOM TAYLOR'S
TOM TAYLOR'S
NEW AND ORIGINAL
NEW AND ORIGINAL
NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT COMEDY,
THREE-ACT COMEDY,
Entitled
THE ELECTION.
THE ELECTION.
THE ELECTION.
Which will
BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, OCT. 29, 1859,
And every night till further notice,
Will be presented the new and original three-act Comedy, entitled
THE ELECTION.
With the following excellent distribution of characters:
Mr. Dodgson, an Attorney............Mr. G. Jordan
Mr. Wapshott, a Lawyer............Mr. H. F. Daly
Mr. Honeybun, a retired wholesale Grocer............Mr. Mark Smith
Peckover, President of the Wide Awakes..Mr. C. Peters
Topper, Chairman of the Night Owls. Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Crawley............{ Free and }............Mr. Jeffries
Copperthwaite......{ Independent }......Mr. [illegible]
Old Winkie............{ Electors }............Mr. Brown
Mr. Gathercole, Editor of the Torchlight of Freedom............Mr. J. G. Burnett
Mr. Spitchcock, Editor of the American Patriot............Mr. J. A. Smith
Snapper, a Sheriff's Officer............Mr. Henry
Trundle, Clerk to Dodgson............Mr. Levick
James, Servant to Mr. Honeybun............Mr. Evans
Mrs. Honeybun, Mr. Honeybun's second wife............Miss Laura Keene
Clara Honeybun, her Step-daughter. Miss Annie Deland
To conclude with the celebrated farce of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Antony, a man about town............Mr. F. A. Vincent
Cleopatra, a grisette............Miss Macarthy
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING
Pronounce the entire and grand success of the
NEW PLAY.
It will be repeated
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice.
FAST MEN
OF
THE OLDEN TIME.
Charles II., King of England............Mr. Levere
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.....Mr. Lester Wallack
In which he will sing the song of Simon the Cellarer.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham....Mr. Brougham
Lycurgus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Dogberry............Mr. Blake
Amen Squeak, a Parish Beadle............Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser............Mr. Dyott
Jeremiah Thin, his Man............Mr. Young
Dunstable, a Strolling Player............Mr. Floyd
Balsam, Valet to Rochester............Mr. Sloan
Joskin............Mr. C. Parsloe
Gruff Barney............Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Lovelaugh............Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay............Mrs. Sloan
Sylvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvemouse............Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca............Mrs. Vernon
Bell, Barmaid of the "Horns"............Miss Tree
New Scenery............by............Isherwood
New Music............by............Mr. Robert Stoepel
Dances............by............Miss [illegible]
To conclude with the laughable Farce
BATHING.
In rehearsal—A Comic Duality, called GOING IT BLIND, in which Messrs. BROUGHAM and WALCOT will appear.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
Places may be secured one week in advance.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 29 Octobre, 1859.
Premiere representation.
JEAN LE SOT.
Operette de Julian Musique de Pilati,
Mme. Darcy remplira le rôle de Marie qu'elle a créé à Paris.
Mr. Juignet celui de Jean le Sot.
Mr. Alphonse, Tancrede.
2eme representation,
LES CROCHETS DU PERE MARTIN.
Drame en 3 actes.
Joué par tout le personnel du Theatre.
Ordre du spectacle—1. Les Crochets. 2. Jean le Sot.
DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA tous les LUNDI, MERCREDI et VENDREDI.
On commencera a 8 heures moins ¼.

ROBT. GOLDBECK'S CONCERT SOIREE.
For the inauguration of
GOLDBECK'S NEW MUSIC HALL,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29,
At 8 o'clock, P. M.
PERRING, APTOMMAS, and GOLDBECK.
"Falling Leaves," (Automniad); "Prayer of Repentance," "Song of Rest,"—new compositions by Goldbeck; also "Palestrine's Miseræere," transcribed for the piano, by Liszt.
Tickets $1 each; family tickets, (admitting four) $3 each; for sale at the principal music-stores, and at the door.

LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.
The great exhibition of the American Institute at Palace Garden, 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
Will positively close
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock P.M.
The Premiums will be announced
At 7 o'clock, and immediately after
The Oration will be pronounced by
A. OAKEY HALL, ESQ.
To conclude with a grand Promenade Concert by
DODWORTH'S BAND.
Exhibitors are requested to attend to the removal of their goods on Monday morning, Oct. 31.

ON EXHIBITION,
ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS,
LOS BORRIQUEROS,
MORNING IN THE HIGHLANDS,
and the Portrait of that distinguished artist, by EDOUARD DUBUFE.
Also,
WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR,
BY HIRAM POWERS.
AT GOUPIL'S FINE-ART GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
The Pictures on the first, and the Statue on the second floor.
Admittance, 25 cents to each Exhibition.
W. KNOEDLER.
The retail department and Picture Gallery have removed as above, and the same business will be continued at No. 366 Broadway.

WAUGH'S ITALIA,
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.
20,000 persons have already visited the
TOUR OF ITALY
By means of
WAUGH'S GREAT PAINTINGS.
"Correct in every detail."—*Sun.*
"Really fine work of art."—*Sunday Times.*
Every evening at 7½. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children 10 cents.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, OCT. 29.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH EXHIBITION,
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
A fine example of the late J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.
THE NEAPOLITAN BATHERS,
has just been added to this unique collection. Hereafter the galleries will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. ROBERT CROFTS, Manager.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES,"
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING,
NO. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS.
Open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings.
Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
Rearrangement of entire collection,
To which is added,
PAGE'S VENUS.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING—Admission 25 cents.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, OCT. 29.
EXHIBITION OF
PAGE'S VENUS.
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock, P. M.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S BAND,
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture to Linda Chamounix............Donizetti
2. Verdrai Cavino from Don Juan............Mozart
3. Seister Schwingen Waltz............Lawner
4. Allegretto Scherzando from the Sinfonia in B flat............Beethoven
5. Selection from Les Vespres Sicilliennes............Verdi
6. March from le Pardon de Ploermel............Meyerbeer
7. Il Poliuto March............Donizetti
8. Selection from the Huguenots............Meyerbeer
9. Sleigh Gallop............Kuhner
10. Fest March from Der Tannhauser............Wagner
11. O! would that my love............Mendelssohn
12. Duet from Mose in Egito............Rossini

MME. COLSON WILL APPEAR AS GILDA in "Rigoletto," TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, together with Mme. GAZZANIGA, Mlle. SPERANZA, Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, SQUIRES, FERRI, AMODIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FOURTH WEEK and CONTINUED TRIUMPH of the new, touching and life-like Moral Drama, OUT OF THE DEPTHS; or, WOMAN'S LOVE AND LIFE! A thrilling Story of reality, which, on account of its unexampled popularity, will be repeated SATURDAY, Oct. 29, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and, also, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the consummate style of perfection which has won for it so much applause and such general approbation. After which, in the EVENING, THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. Two living Marbled SEALS just received, the ARAB GIANT, 7½ feet high, 21 years old; the Grand Aquaria, Happy Family, Trunk of a Tree from the Mount of Olives, &c. Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquette seats, 13 cents extra.

GRAND GALA MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 1 o'clock; at the Academy of Music. The entire opera of "Poliuto;" the fourth act of "Rigoletto," including the celebrated Quartett, and the first act of "La Traviata."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR—PALACE GARDEN.—The steam fire-engine MANHATTAN will display its wonderful powers TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock. The large tent having been removed, the exhibition will take place in the centre of the Garden.

MME. GAZZANIGA WILL APPEAR IN her great rôle of Pauline in "Poliuto," TO-DAY, at the Matinee, together with Mme COLSON, Mlle. SPERANZA, Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, STIGELLI, SQUIRES, FERRI, AMODIO.

THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

TRIAL OF JOHN BROWN.

Counsel from the North Appears for his Defence.

FURTHER TESTIMONY.

THIRD DAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Oct. 28.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. BROWN was led over from the jail, walking very feebly. He laid down upon his cot.

Senator MASON entered the Court with Mr. HOYT, the Boston counsel, of BROWN. BROWN remarked that the testimony of Col. WASHINGTON and Mr. PHELPS yesterday was strictly truthful.

The jury were called and answered to their names.

Mr. BOTTS announced the arrival of Mr. HOYT, who had come here to assist the counsel for the prisoner. At present, however, he did not feel disposed to take part in the case. Whenever he should feel disposed, he should do so.

Mr. HUNTER suggested that he had better be qualified as a member of the bar on producing proof from the Boston bar.

Mr. HOYT had not brought his credentials of admission.

The Court said that that was not required in order to be strictly legal; to that fact any citizen's evidence would answer.

Mr. GREEN said his partner had read letters from fellow-students of HOYT, alluding to him as a member of the bar.

Mr. HOYT then took the customary oath.

TESTIMONY RENEWED.

Conductor PHELPS recalled. *By Mr. Botts*—[The question put to him was prepared by BROWN.] The firing was commenced by those men on the bridge, who shot HEYWOOD. The next firing was by THROGMORTON. Does not know whether the firing at HEYWOOD was intentional. There was no attack on BROWN's men until after HEYWOOD was shot. He was shot by armed men in the Winchester span of the bridge.

Col. Lewis W. Washington recalled. *By Mr. Botts*—Negotiations were opened with Brown for the release of prisoners before the general firing commenced on Monday; does not know whether all the prisoners signed the proposition for a suspension of firing; in the opening negotiations Brown frequently suggested that the prisoners should cross the bridge with him to the second canal, and the lock was not to be fired upon until they reached that point; none of the prisoners made any objection to the proposition; Brown said he was too old a soldier to yield the advantage he possessed in holding hostages; during the day Brown's son was wounded in the breast, the ball passing around to the side, but he took his weapon again and fired frequently before his sufferings compelled him to retire; heard Capt. Brown frequently complain of bad faith of people in regard to a flag of truce; heard him make no threat or even any vindictiveness against the people; Mr. Brewer went out and brought in a promise that the people would not fire while negotiations were pending; cannot say that all the firing of Capt. Brown or his men was in self-defence; heard Brown give frequent orders not to fire on unarmed citizens; the first firing was against the engine-house; Brown said the people appeared to pay but little regard to the lives of the citizens, and we must take the chances with them. After the first attack on the engine-house by the marines, there was not a general cry of "surrender;" one cried surrender, but the others fought on; Brown had a rifle in his hand when he was struck down by the marines, and received a cut over the head with a sword by Lieut. Green.

Mr. HUNTER laid before the jury the printed constitution and ordinance of the Provisional Government, reading the two first clauses of the preamble, the 7th, 45th and 48th articles, and briefly summing up other portions of the constitution. Sheriff CAMPBELL knows the handwriting of the prisoner; has copied a letter for him.

BROWN said he would himself identify any of his handwriting, and save all that trouble. He was ready to face the music.

Mr. HUNTER would prefer proving them by Mr. CAMPBELL.

BROWN—"Either way as you please."

A large bundle of letters was produced. Each was identified by CAMPBELL, and handed to BROWN, who at the first glance replied to each in a loud voice, "Yes, that is mine." The papers and letters were about fifty in number.

On receiving a list of members of the Convention, Mr. HUNTER read it. It is headed, "WILLIAM CHARLES MORRIS, President of the Convention, and H. KAGI, Secretary of the Convention." On handing the list to BROWN he exclaimed, with a groan, "That's my signature."

In reference to another paper he said, "I have nothing to say about that."

Mr. HUNTER read a letter from J. R. GIDDINGS, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from BROWN, and saying that he would be pleased to see him at his house this Summer.

Mr. HUNTER then read the letter from GERRIT SMITH about the "Kansas work," which has already been published. It has "June B., 1859," indorsed on the back, in BROWN's writing.

Mr. BOTTS here insisted on the right of examining the letters before their being read.

Armistead Ball, master machinist at the Armory, testified that, early in the morning he was aroused by Benj. Hobbs, announcing that persons were at the Armory, carrying off Government property; reached the gate; was accosted by two armed men, and seized as a prisoner; refused to make any explanation until within the Armory yard; Stephens was sentry at the gate; was conducted to Capt. Brown, who told me his object was to free slaves, and not the making of war on the people; that my person and private property would be safe; that his war was against the accursed system of slavery; that he had power to do it, and would carry it out; it was no child's play he had undertaken; he then gave me permission to return to my family, to assure them of my safety, and get my breakfast; started back home, and was accompanied by two armed men, who stopped at the door; breakfast not being ready, went back, and was allowed to return home again under escort, at a later hour; on returning again Capt. Brown said it was his determination to seize the arms and munition of the Government, to arm the blacks to defend themselves against their masters; Brown also made a proposition to himself and other officers of the Armory to deliver into his possession the munitions of war belonging to the Government; we replied that they were already in his possession, as we were; Brown frequently told us that our safety depended on the good conduct of our citizens; when the firing commenced all fell; we were in danger, and almost any proposition that was made to us was accepted to secure our safety; Brown said if the citizens were willing to risk their lives and those of the prisoners to capture him, they must abide by it; Brown made but one proposition to go to the canal-lock, give up their prisoners, and fight it out with the military; at daylight on Tuesday morning witness appealed to Brown, on the ground of humanity to the prisoners, as well as to the men who appeared so bound to him, not to persist in spilling more blood; Brown replied he was well aware what he was about, and knew the consequences—that he was already proclaimed an outlaw, and $3,500 was on his head; with regard to the killing of Beckham, one of Brown's party had fired in that direction several times; remonstrated with him when leveling his rifle at an old man named Griest, that he was not a combatant, and he desisted; afterwards heard him fire, and heard him say, "Dropped him;" when we heard that Beckham was dead, the man who fired asked who he was; we told him he was an old and respectable citizen, and Mayor of the town, and the man who fired expressed himself very sorry; this man was afterwards killed at the charge of the marines; Capt. Brown made preparations for resisting the marines; he was always in arms, but do not think I saw him fire. [The other portions of Mr. Ball's testimony was merely in corroboration of Mr. Washington's.]

By Mr. Green—We, as prisoners, agreed to such terms of capitulation as our citizens were willing to accept; the proposal was written by Mr. Dangerfield, and dictated by Brown; do not know whether Brown's son and Stephens were wounded while they accompanied the citizens with a flag of truce; did not know that any of them were Brown's sons until I heard Brown say to Capt. Simms, "There lies one of my sons dead, and here is another dying;" Brown frequently remarked that the citizens were acting with impunity in persisting in firing on their own citizens; he managed a different position all the time; Brown repeatedly said he would injure no one but in self-defence; Coppie frequently urged us to seek places of safety, but Brown did not; he appeared to desire us to take care of ourselves; and at the time of the charge of the marines, told us we must equally occupy the post of danger with themselves; there were three or four slaves in the engine-house; they had spears, but all seemed badly scared; Washington Phil was ordered by Brown to cut a port-hole through the brick wall; he continued until a brisk fire commenced outside, when he said, "This is getting too hot for Phil," and he squatted; Brown then took up the tools and finished the hole.

John Allstead, sworn—On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, was awakened from sleep; asked who was at the door; the reply was, "Get up quietly or we will burn you up;" asked what they intended to do; they said, "Free the country of Slavery;" told me they were going to take me to Harper's Ferry; dressed myself, and when I got to the door they had all my blacks, seven in number; we were all put into a wagon; the negroes were then all armed with pikes; all the men who took us up were armed; we went to the Armory yard, where I was put in charge of one of Brown's party; afterwards we were ordered into the watch-house; saw Col. Washington there; Brown came and spoke to us about getting two negroes to take our places, and then he would release us; nothing further was said about that; Brown's rifle was cocked all the time; the negroes were placed in the watch-house with spears in their hands; the slaves showed no disposition to use them; witness was afterwards transferred to the engine-house; several negroes were there; saw Phil making port-holes by Brown's order; the other negroes were doing nothing, and had dropped their spears; some of them were asleep nearly all the time; [laughter;] when the marines made the assault, Brown's party took position behind the engine, and aimed at the door; Brown was in front, squatting; he fired at the marines, and my opinion is that he killed that marine.

By Mr. Green—Did not see any others shoot; cannot state certainly by what shot the marine was killed; he might have been killed by shots fired before the door was broken open; was much confused and excited at the time; heard regrets expressed at Beckham's being killed.

Alexander Kelly, sworn—Described the manner of Thomas Burley's being killed on Monday; Brown's party fired at witness, and witness returned the fire; Burley was with witness, and was armed with a gun; saw him soon after he was shot; the shot came from the direction of Shenandoah-street.

Not cross-examined.

Albert Griest, sworn—Sunday night had been to meeting with my son; coming home across the Shenandoah bridge was seized by two men with rifles; when we got to the end of the bridge were stopped by a man with a spear; asked what was the matter—was the town under martial law? he told me I should not be hurt, and asked me whether there were many slaveholders about Harper's Ferry; told him no; Brown came up and observed, "You have got some prisoners;" they took us to the Armory; found some citizens there; being tired, we laid down; Brown said his object was to free the slaves; told him there were not many there; he replied, "The good Book says we are all free and equal, and, if we were peaceable, we should not be hurt;" there was some firing about that time; afterwards, about three, witness was sent to tell the conductor that the train might pass unmolested; saw Mr. Beckham, and delivered the message; Brown then dismissed me; did not go home, being afraid some of Brown's men, not knowing this, might shoot me; saw Heywood brought in wounded.

Mr. Kelly, recalled—Saw Geo. W. Turner killed on High-street; he was shot while in the act of leveling his gun; the shot came from the corner of Shenandoah and High-streets; the men who fired had rifles; one had a shawl on.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Henry Hunter, sworn—Went to the Ferry with the Charlestown Guard; staid in the bridge, leaving the Company; went off fighting on my own hook; saw Beckham fall when shot; heard the whistling of the ball; undertook to go to his assistance, but was withheld by a friend; soon after, another person went out to remove the body, saying he would "help the squire;" heard the whistling of another ball; think that Beckham had a pistol in his coat pocket, judging from the weight and shape of the pocket; did not see it, and don't think the people from the Armory-yard saw it; the shot that killed Beckham came from the engine-house; numerous shots were fired from the engine-house at the tank. The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing new.

Col. Gibson, sworn—Helped a portion of the militia of Jefferson County to suppress the insurrection; the Jefferson Guard and other detachments were in the action; they were called out by authority of law; three insurgents were killed at the rifle factory, and Copeland captured.

Cross-examined—There was firing by outside citizens, and the three killed were not under my command; don't think the insurgents fired a gun at the rifle factory, but endeavored to make their escape across the river.

Benjamin T. Bell, sworn—Went to Harper's Ferry armed; did not join the military; was stationed in the Galt House, in Capt. Botts' company; in the evening, walked out on the platform; saw Beckham shot; went as near to to him as was safe, but perceived no breathing; there was firing from the engine house towards the railroad; Mr. Young, a member of the Jefferson Guards, was wounded while making a charge against the insurgents; saw others shot; there were probably 30 shots fired from the engine house towards the tank, and in other directions.

Cross-examined—There was general firing in almost every direction; McCabe was about firing when he was shot; there were 20 or 30 men firing at the engine house when Young and McCabe were wounded.

Lewis Starry, examined—He testified respecting the killing of Turner.

The prosecution rested here.

The counsel for the defence called Joseph A. Brewer, who testified that he was one of the prisoners in the engine-house with Washington and others; Brown remarked that the prisoners should share their danger; they were allowed to shelter themselves as they could; Cross went out with a flag of truce; another went out and came back wounded; Stevens and Kitzmiller went out, and Stevens was shot; after that it commenced raining very hard; supposed Stevens was dead; we lay near the corner of the dépôt; heard groaning, and saw Stevens moving; asked Brown to send a man to relieve Stevens; Brown refused to send any one, because he would be shot; witness was allowed to go and assist Stevens into the hotel; he returned to the engine-house according to his pledge; was sent several times by Brown to request the citizens not to shoot, as the lives of the prisoners were endangered; negotiations were going on between Brown and the prisoners before the general firing commenced; Brown proposed that he should retain possession of what he held, including the Armory and negroes, and Col. Washington and the others seemed to acquiesce in this arrangement; Cross was sent out to confer with Beckham and others on the subject; a guard went with him, who were fired upon; after that Stevens wanted to shoot, but Kitzmiller appealed to him, and they went out together to stop the firing; when they did not return, Brown seemed to show temper, and there was a change in the arrangements; after that, Brown said he had it in his power to destroy that place in half an hour, but wouldn't do it unless resisted; think a shot from the water-tank struck Coppie; he then returned the fire, and some one said, "That man's down;" the special object of witness in going out was to see the firing from the tank, which was annoying to those in the guard-house.

A. M. Kitzmiller, sworn.—Made repeated efforts to communicate matters with Brown; he said his object there was to free the slaves from bondage, and, if necessary, fight the Pro-Slavery men for that purpose; I was first surprised, then indignant, and finally disgusted with Brown; he said to me, "there is a company of riflemen on the bridge, get them to go in company with Stevens;" Mr. Hunter told them I was sorry they did not leave their guns; Stevens remarked that would not do; I had no flag, and did not consider myself the bearer of a flag of truce; as to the rifle company on the bridge, I saw they were our own men; waved my handkerchief and told Stevens and the other man to remain; soon heard firing very close; Stevens fired in reply to a shot which struck him from the house by the side of the Winchester Railroad dépôt; Stevens swore and the other man returned; think it was Brown's son; Stevens was shot before he fired back; Thompson, of Brown's men, was a prisoner on the bridge.

[Brown here cried out the circumstances connected with the death of Thompson.]

Witness—I was not there, and did not see the last; the last I saw of Thompson he was a prisoner with the Ferry people on the bridge; Moore, Berkhardt, Anderson and twenty or thirty others were there; Mr. Beckham was killed at or about the time Thompson was taken; did not return to the engine-house; witness' object was to prevent unnecessary shedding of blood; went out at request of Brown to use influence for that purpose.

James Beller, sworn—Was at the Galt House with Chambers on Monday morning; Chambers fired, and I saw the man lying whom he shot; did not know the man; suppose it was Stevens; did not see any one with him when shot; Stevens was shot before Capt. Botts' Company reached the Galt House.

Mr. Green stated to the Court that he desired to bring out testimony relative to the shooting of Thompson, one of the insurgents, in the bridge, but the State objected to it unless Brown had a knowledge of that shooting.

Mr. Hunter said there was a deal of testimony about Brown's forbearance in not shooting citizens that had no more to do with this case than the dead languages. If he understood the offer it was to show that one of these men, named Thompson, a prisoner, was dispatched after Beckham's death. The circumstances of the deed might be such as he himself might not at all approve. He did not know how that might be, but he desired to avoid any investigation that might be used. Not that it was so designed by the respectable counsel employed in the case, but because he thought the object of the prisoner in getting at it was for out-door effect and influence. He therefore said if the defence could show that this prisoner was aware of these circumstances and the manner in which that party was killed and still exerted forbearance, he would not object. But unless the knowledge of it could be brought home to the prisoner, and his after conduct, he could not see its relevancy.

Mr. Botts observed that they had already proved that, for hours after that, communications were held between the parties.

The Court thought these facts admissible as evidence.

Mr. Hunter, the witness, was called—After Mr. Beckham, who was my grand-uncle, was shot, I was much exasperated, and started with Mr. Chambers to the room where the second Thompson was confined, with the purpose of shooting him; we found several persons in the room, and had leveled our guns at him, when Mr. Foulkes' sister threw herself before him, and begged us to leave him to the laws; we then caught hold of him, and dragged him out by the throat—he saying, "Though you may take my life, eighty thousand millions will rise up to avenge me, and carry out my purpose of giving liberty to the slaves;" we carried him out to the bridge, and two of us leveling our guns in this moment of wild exasperation, fired, and before he fell a dozen or more balls were buried in him; we then threw his body off the tressel-work and returned to the bridge to bring out the prisoner Stevens, and serve him in the same way; we found him suffering from his wounds and probably dying; concluded to spare him, and start after others, and shoot all we could find; I had just seen my loved uncle and best friend I ever had shot down by those villainous Abolitionists, and felt justified in shooting any that I could find; I felt it my duty, and have no regrets.

W. M. Williams, the watchman on the bridge, related the particulars of his arrest and confinement in the watch-house; Brown told the prisoners to hide themselves, or they would be shot by the people outside: he said he would not hurt any of them: Brown told Mr. Grist to tell the people to cease firing, or he would burn the town, but if they didn't molest him he wouldn't molest them; heard two shots on the bridge about the time the express train arrived; did not see Heywood killed.

Brown—State what was said by myself, and not about his being shot.

Williams—I think you said that if he had taken care of himself he would not have suffered.

Reason Cross, sworn—I proposed a proposition that Brown should retain possession of the Armory—that he should release us, and that the firing should stop.

Brown—Were there two written propositions drawn up while you were present?

Cross—Yes, there was another paper prepared by Kitzmiller and some others; I went out to stop the firing; a man went out with me, and they took him prisoner and tied him; this was Thompson, who was afterwards taken out and shot; Brown's treatment of me was kind and respectful; heard him talk roughly to some men who were going in to where the blacks were confined.

Several witnesses for the prisoners were here called and did not answer the subpenaes. They had not been returned.

Brown arose from his mattress, evidently excited, and, standing on his feet, addressed the Court as follows:

"May it please the Court, I discover that, notwithstanding all the assertions I have received of a fair trial, nothing like a fair trial is to be given me, as it would seem. I gave the names, as soon as I could get at them, of the persons I wished to have called as witnesses, and was assured that they would be subpœnaed. I wrote down a memorandum to that effect, saying where those parties were, but it appears that they have not been subponaed, so far as I can learn, and now I ask, if I am to have anything at all deserving the name and shadow of a fair trial, that this proceeding be deferred until to-morrow morning. For I have no counsel, as I have before stated, in whom I feel that I can rely, but I am in hopes counsel may arrive who will attend to seeing that I get the witnesses who are necessary for my defence. I am myself unable to attend to it. I have given all the attention I possibly could to it, but am unable to see or know about them, and can't even find out their names, and I have nobody to do any errand, for my money was all taken from me when I was sacked and stabbed, and I have not a dime. I had two hundred and fifty or sixty dollars in gold and silver taken from my pocket, and now I have no possible means of getting anybody to go my errands for me, and I have not had all the witnesses subpenaed. They are not within reach, and are not here. I ask at least until to-morrow morning to have something done, if anything is designed. If not, I am ready for anything that may come up. Brown then lay down again, drew his blanket over him, and closed his eyes, and appeared to sink in tranquil slumber.

Mr. Hoyt, of Boston, who had been sitting quietly all day, at the side of Mr. Botts, arose amid great sensation, and addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court: I would add my voice to the appeal of Mr. Brown, although I have had no consultation with him, that the further hearing of the case be postponed until morning. I would state the reason of this request. It was that I was informed and had reason to believe that Judge Tilden, of Ohio, was on his way to Charlestown, and would undoubtedly arrive at Harper's Ferry at 7 o'clock to-night. I have taken measures to insure that gentleman's arrival in this place to-night if he reaches the Ferry. For myself, I have come from Boston, traveling night and day, to volunteer my services in defence of Brown. I could not undertake the responsibility of the defence as I am now situated. The gentlemen who have defended Brown have acted in an honorable and dignified manner in all respects, so far as I know, but I cannot assume the responsibility of defending him myself for many reasons. 1. It would be ridiculous in me to do it, because I have not read the indictment through—have not, except so far as I have listened to the case and heard counsel this morning, got any idea of the line of defence proposed, and have no knowledge of the criminal code of Virginia, and had no time to read it. I had no time to examine the questions arising in this defence, some of which are of considerable importance, especially that relative to the jurisdiction over armory grounds. For all these reasons, I ask the continuation of the case till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Botts—In justice to myself, I must state that on being first assigned as counsel to Mr. Brown, I conferred with him, and, at his instance, took down a list of the witnesses he desired subpœned in his behalf. Though it was late at night I called up the Sheriff, and informed him that I wished subpœnas issued early in the morning. This was done, and there are here Messrs. Phelps, Williams and Grist, and they have been examined.

Sheriff Campbell stated that the subpœnes were placed in the hands of an officer, with the request to serve them at once. He must have served them, as some of the witnesses are here. The process has not been returned, and may have been sent by private hands, and failed to arrive.

Mr. Botts thought they had shown, and he was confident he spoke the sentiment of the whole community, when he said that they wished Mr. Brown to have a fair trial.

Mr. Hunter—I do not rise for the purpose of protracting the argument or interposing the slightest impediment in any way to a fair trial. This is fair. Whether it was promised to Brown or not, it is guaranteed by our laws to every prisoner; and, so far as I am concerned, I have studiously avoided suggesting anything to the Court which would in the slightest degree interfere with it. I beg leave to say, in reference to this application, that I supposed the Court, even under these circumstances, will have to be satisfied in some way, through counsel or otherwise, that this testimony is material testimony. So far as any witness has been examined the evidence relates to the conduct of Capt. Brown in treating his prisoners with lenity, respect and courtesy, and this additional matter that his flags of truce—if you choose to regard them so—were not respected by the citizens, and that some of his men were shot. If the defence choose to take that course, we are perfectly willing to admit these facts in any form they desire, unless the Court shall be satisfied that this testimony (which I have no doubt is, every particle of it, here) which could be got, is really material to the defence. I submit that the application for delay on that score should not be granted. Some of these witnesses have been here and might have been asked to remain. A host of witnesses have been here and gone away without being called on to testify. I simply suggest that it is due, in justice to the Commonwealth, which has some right, as well as the prisoner, that information be given to the Court showing that additional testimony is relevant to the issue. The simple statement of counsel I do not think would be sufficient.

Mr. Green—Mr. Botts and myself will now both withdraw from the case and can no longer act in behalf of the prisoner, he having got up now and declared here that he had no confidence in the counsel who have been assigned him. Feeling confident that I have done my whole duty so far as I have been able, after this statement of his, I should feel myself an intruder upon this case were I to act for him from this time forward. I had not a disposition to undertake the defence, but accepted the duty imposed on me, and I do not think under these circumstances, when I feel compelled to withdraw from the case, that the Court could insist that I should remain in such an unwelcome position.

Mr. Harding—We have been delayed from time to time by similar applications, in the expectation of the arrival of counsel, until we have now reached the point of time when we are ready to submit the case to the jury upon the evidence and law, when another application arises for a continuance. The very witness that they now consider material, Mr. Dangerfield, came here, summoned by ourselves, but deeming that we had testimony enough, we did not examine him.

The Court—The idea of waiting for counsel to study our code through could not be admitted. As to the other ground, I do not know whether the process has been executed or not, as no return has been made.

Mr. Botts—I have endeavored to do my duty in this matter, but I cannot see how, consistently with my own feelings, I can remain any longer in this case, when the accused, whom I have been laboring to defend, declares in open court that he has no confidence in his counsel. I make this suggestion, that as I now retire from this case, the more especially since there is now here a gentleman from Boston who has come on to volunteer his services for the prisoner, that the Court allow him this night for preparation. My notes, my office, and my services shall be at his command. I will sit up with him all night to put him in possession of all the law and facts in relation to this case. I cannot do more; and in the meantime the Sheriff can be directed to have the other witnesses here to-morrow morning.

The Court would not compel the gentleman to remain on the case, and accordingly granted the desired postponement, and adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The town is greatly excited. The guard has been increased.

The conduct of BROWN is generally regarded as a trick.

ARRIVAL OF COOK AT CHARLESTOWN.

GOVERNOR WILLARD OF INDIANA IN CONSULTATION WITH HIM.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Oct. 28—A. M.

Capt. COOK arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning. He says that if BROWN had taken his advice in relation to mounting, a thousand men could not have taken them. There is great rejoicing at his arrest. He says that FRED. DOUGLASS acted the coward, having promised to be there in person.

GEORGE H. HOYT, of Boston, counsel for BROWN, arrived this morning. He is quite a youth.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, brother-in-law of COOK, accompanied by J. E. MCDONALD, Attorney-General of the same State, and D. W. VOORHEES and M. M. RANDOLPH, arrived here to-day, and have had a long interview with COOK.

A CARD FROM COL. FORBES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though the "False Prophet of Higher Law," having a certain amount of type at his disposal, has devoted a column of to-day's *Tribune* to a wild, rambling tirade of abuse of me, there are but four lines which deserve notice, and these he has quoted from an address of the Fifth-avenue Committee. In reply to those four lines, I beg to state that the bringing forward of my name and my letters is a great annoyance to me, and that I can in no way be responsible if Capt. BROWN chose to carry with him in his expedition a carpet-bag full of letters and other documents, and to have his house strewed with such ugly weapons. After the trial, I did, in consequence of a calumny in the columns of the *Tribune*, intend to have published enough to justify myself—and no more than that. Now, I do not see that I am more to blame for what has appeared in print than Mr. GREELEY himself—perhaps less than certain others, for I had at one time induced Capt. B. to renounce his favorite project. If but a grain of common sense had been distributed among Capt. B. and his backers, the stupid and defunct Harper's Ferry project would not have been resuscitated, and the letters, consequently, would not have ruffled the temper of the "False Prophet." Respectfully yours, H. FORBES.

NOTICE OF AARON STEVENS.

The Norwich *Courier* publishes a biographical notice of STEVENS, who was taken with "Old BROWN," and supposed to be mortally wounded. We give a few extracts:

"AARON DWIGHT STEVENS was born in the town of Lisbon, somewhere near the year 1830. His father is Mr. AARON STEVENS, now living in Norwich Town. In early life DWIGHT was a bold, fearless boy, rather restive under parental discipline, but always known as a kind-hearted fellow, and one who would take sides with the weaker party. He lived in this vicinity part of the time with his parents till his fifteenth year, 1845, and then left for Boston, where he joined a company of volunteers for the war then beginning in Mexico. After the conclusion of the Mexican war he spent some time in this vicinity, but at length found himself in Kansas about the commencement of hostilities there. Espousing the cause of the Free-State men with all the ardor of his impetuous nature, he was soon elected, under the assumed name of Whipple, the commander of the 'Topeka Boys.'"

EXTRAORDINARY ADMISSIONS.

NON-INTERVENTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Oct. 27.

The Harper's Ferry *émeute* seems to have invigorated with redoubled zeal the friends of *protection to Slavery in the States and Territories*. When the Confederacy, as at present governed, subjects *Southern States* to pillage, and plunder, and murder, the unprotected slaveholder in the *Territories* would fare badly if left to courts of justice. The conservatives of the North must see, in the Harper's Ferry affair, that the only settlement of the disturbing and dangerous question of Slavery is in the acknowledgment of its constitutional rights and their *protection*. This is necessary to preserve the Southern States from the consequences of "irrepressible conflicts" like that at Harper's Ferry, which endanger the Confederacy, and, unless speedily and effectually prevented, must disrupt the Union.

Already the want of that protection afforded by a proper enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law, *has liberated to all intents and purposes, the slaves of the northern border of Virginia*. Slavery in Fairfax, Loudoun, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, and similarly situated counties, is at present an institution not enforced by the sanction of law, but preserved by the voluntary sufferance of the slaves themselves. At any moment, any Saturday night, they can bid adieu to master and decamp to Pennsylvania, finding shelter and protection, instead of a proper enforcement of constitutional obligations.

Non-intervention has practically liberated the slaves of one entire tier of counties in Virginia. Non-intervention has already given just cause for dissolution, and unless speedily abandoned by the National Government, and the Constitutional obligation of intervention for protection be adopted, there will assemble no more National Conventions of the Democracy, and the day of disunion will speedily dawn. The conservative Union men throughout the South are daily giving way before the just cry for some certain and sure remedy against the destructive policy of non-intervention.

If the Harper's Ferry *émeute* is the necessary consequence of the "irrepressible conflict" of Mr. SEWARD, *the liberated condition of the slaves of Northern Virginia is the practical effect of the doctrine of non-intervention*. If the dogma of SEWARD has initiated the crimes of murder and treason, the negation of non-intervention has paralyzed the laws of Virginia, liberated our slaves and defrauded our citizens.

If the negroes of Harper's Ferry did not rally to the black standard, and enlist in the "irrepressible conflict," it was because non-intervention *had already rendered them free*, and they were unwilling to risk the consequences of a conflict where the benefits it could confer, if successful, *were no greater than those already enjoyed*.

The negroes of Northern Virginia are free by the operation of Federal non-intervention; the authority of the master does not exist; they remain in the State because it suits them to remain; no law enforces obedience, no authority of the master compels labor, for the enforcement of either results in the certain loss of the slave. When this unrestrained liberty becomes insufferable to the white, the negro is converted into money, and white labor thus gradually undermines the institution. Each year this Northern free-labor wave encroaches further upon the institution, and devotes a portion of slave-soil to the future of white labor.

Thus, *non-intervention by the Federal Government is practically Abolitionizing Virginia, and gradually, but surely, undermining the institution of Slavery*. While the "irrepressible conflict" terminates in the folly and bloodshed of Harper's Ferry, the stultifying, disqualifying plea of negation—"non-intervention"—quietly undermines Slavery throughout the border counties of Virginia. The former we can conquer by our own right arm, but the latter poisons the very life-blood of Slavery in Virginia, and, unless arrested, will eat, like a loathesome cancer, into the very vitals of Southern Slavery. Non-intervention, the negation of law, is no principle for a people whose lawless marauders are not deterred from assailing the sovereignty of the States. In the days of Harper's Ferry *émeutes*, we want the *enforcement of laws*, and not their negation. *Protection of Slavery* is demanded by the blood of slaughtered citizens, and the traitorous Southern man that dares deny the right is even more criminal than the inmates of the Charlestown jail. Fanaticism made a traitor of BROWN, but *political capital* makes the traitor of the Southern man who questions the necessity or denies the right of Slavery to protection.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BALL'S NEW LIFE-BOAT.—A new life-boat, of which Mr. BALL is the patentee, left Whitehall Dock yesterday, for the purpose of testing her qualities in the surf outside of Sandy Hook. This vessel is 32 feet in length, 8 feet wide, and 4½ deep. She is ceiled both inside and out, and is tightly caulked. Besides thirty-five water-tight compartments, she has air chambers 4½ feet from the stem and stern, and water-tight bulk-heads amidships of each chamber. Door leafs, which work on hinges, can be opened three inches apart, thus affording every facility for ventilation. It is claimed that the boat will accommodate one hundred persons. It is of 12 tons burden.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—The Troy *Budget* of yesterday says that as the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, Capt. FRAZEE, Commander, was proceeding from New-York to that city on Tuesday night, she came in collision with the sloop *Temperance*, Capt. JACOB G. DECKER, about two miles above Poughkeepsie. The *Skiddy* ran into her striking her forward, the paddle wheel of the steamer jamming the entire length of the sloop, carrying away her bowsprit and mast. Capt. DECKER was injured badly, one of his feet being completely crushed; one arm and several of his ribs were also broken. Capt. DECKER's brother, of Athens, jumped overboard and was shortly afterwards picked up by a propeller, narrowly escaping with his life.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners occupied the most of their session yesterday in amending the rules and regulations which govern the Department. The rule prohibiting policemen from attending political meetings was modified so as to allow members of the force to vote at primary elections. A resolution offered by Mr. BOWEN, to the effect that the President notify the Board of Supervisors of the inadequacy of the force to preserve order on election day, was adopted, and an appropriation of $800 was called for as payment for 400 special policemen who should act on that occasion. The resignation of Patrolman DAVID WINSOR, of the Third Precinct, was received and accepted.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. ANTHON and his son have commenced the organization of a new parish on Murray-hill. The vestry of St. Mark's Church have, in the most liberal manner, not only paid all the bills contracted by a religious association for fitting up the room which it occupied during the Summer, but they have become responsible for the rent and other expenses for the next year and a half. Dr. ANTHON is assisted on Sunday evenings by clergymen from other parishes. By reference to our advertisement we learn that the Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach to-morrow evening.

THE SCHOOL-MARKING SYSTEM.—A meeting of the Male Principals of the Public Schools was held on Thursday, in the hall of the Board of Education, to appoint a Committee to confer with the Superintendent of the Schools with reference to the marking system now in use. After discussion it was voted, by 17 affirmative to 4 negative, to modify the system, and a Committee of five was appointed to carry out the object for which the meeting had been called.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Last evening the steam-tug *Samson* ran into a schooner, name unknown, on the East River, opposite Montgomery-street. The cut-water of the schooner was carried away, and one of the deck hands was knocked overboard and drowned. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of those on both the vessels.

A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN RUN OVER.—Mr. ROBERT BILLSBORROW, a brewer in Cherry-street, was run over by an omnibus, yesterday afternoon, while passing the corner of Pike and Division streets. He was taken to his residence, No. 82 Madison-street.

SUNDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING.—A Union Prayer-Meeting is to be held to-morrow, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Cooper Institute. It will be conducted on the same general plan as those which are held daily in the Fulton-street Church.

Police Reports.

CARELESSNESS AND ALLEGED DISHONESTY.—Mr. Platt Adams, of No. 111 Broadway, called at the Detective Office on Tuesday, and stated that he had accidentally left his pocket-book, which contained $1,200 in checks and about $60 in bills, in a shoe-store on Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Upon calling for it a short time afterwards, the clerk, named Henry Hawthorne, denied having seen it. Officers Roach and Poole yesterday arrested Hawthorne on suspicion of having stolen the money. At the time of the arrest the prisoner endeavored to throw away $45, but the officers recovered it. He was held at the Police Head-quarters to await an examination.

ARREST BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—John Battle, a junk dealer, was arrested last evening by the Harbor Police, who found him in possession of a piece of block tin valued at $30, which he had purchased for $2 50. It is supposed that this tin is part of that which was stolen on Wednesday from the barge *Erie*.

The Sunken Steamers.

THE MISSING PASSENGER ON THE NEW WORLD SAFE—CONDITION OF THE BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT—THE STEAMBOAT LONG ISLAND.

Information has been received at the office of the People's Line that Miss CLARINDA TURNER, the only passenger reported as lost in the recent disaster to the *New-World*, is safe. She went with the passengers who took refuge on the *Ohio*, and proceeding up the river, thus missed her uncle. It is positively stated by the officers and owner of the *New-World* that no lives were lost.

The sunken steamer continues to obey the motions of the tide. On Thursday night she made her usual excursion up the river, dragging her one anchor and coming back again upon the ebb-tide. The sloop *Daniel Sands*, of Milton, came down to the City yesterday morning, bringing four or five tons of freight, two baggage-crates containing some thirty trunks, and a piano, which was boxed up. Some of the trunks, from being compactly filled had been burst open by the expansion of their contents. Claimants continued, throughout to day, to call at the office of the line for information concerning their goods. Those who had shipped merchandise on board the steamer, will be required to furnish duplicate invoices, while those who were insured will simply notify their insurers, and leave all other questions to be settled between them and the company. The steamer *Columbia* and several other small vessels are alongside, receiving such freight and baggage as is secured. All of it will be sent to the City as soon as possible. Unfortunately the two large derricks, which were relied on to raise the steamer, were engaged elsewhere, and could not be had, but the Company hoped to be able to send up one or two on the flood tide yesterday. They anticipate no difficulty in raising the boat—probably within three or four days. To relieve her of the freight will greatly facilitate the operation.

THE LONG ISLAND.

Good progress has been made in rescuing this steamboat, which was sunk near Sands Point on Monday night last. She lies in water fifteen feet deep. As soon as she is raised she will be towed to the City, and placed upon the Green Point ways for repairs. The loss will probably amount to $8,000.

Amusements.

THE MATINEE TO-DAY.—The three *prime donne*, GAZZANIGA, COLSON and SPERANZA, make their joint appearance at the *matinée* to-day. The former, with BRIGNOLI and AMODIO, will sing in "Poliuto," which will be given entire. The first act of "La Traviata," with SPERANZA in the cast, is announced, and the fourth act of "Rigoletto," by COLSON, Mme. STRAKOSCH, STIGELLI and FERRI.

The Presidents of the several colleges in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, with one delegate from the Faculty of each, met in Providence R. I., on Wednesday and Thursday last. The object of the meeting was consultation and mutual improvement as to instruction and discipline. A similar meeting will be held next year at Williams College.

The Portland Steam Packet Company have contracted to take 20,000 barrels to Boston this Winter, to come from Canada by the Grand Trunk Railway.

☞ For Monetary and Commercial Intelligence the Reader is Referred to Pages 3 and 6.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.

Exports of the week	$166,989
Decrease from corresponding week last year	87,599
Imports of the week	111,605
Decrease from corresponding week last year	32,740

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 28.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 9¼@9⅝ premium; on New-York, sight par to ⅛ premium.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 28.

Sight Exchange on New-York 1½ ₩ cent. premium for currency, and ¼ ₩ cent. premium for gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 28.

Sight exchange on New-York par@1-10 ₩ cent premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.

Sight exchange on New-York 1-10 ₩ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 28.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 28.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 28.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 28.

Stocks quiet; Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¾; Reading Railroad, 48; Morris Canal, 10⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅝.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 28.

COTTON firm; sales to-day 7,000 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for middling; sales of the week, 51,000 bales; receipts of the week, 68,000 bales, against 55,500 last year; exports of the week, 19,000 bales, making the total this season 181,000 bales; increased receipts at this port over last year, 97,500 bales; do. at all the ports, 101,700 bales; stock in port, 263,000 bales. SUGAR buoyant, and ¼c.@⅜c. higher; fair to fully fair, 6¾c.@7¼c. FLOUR advanced; superfine, $5 25@$5 40. CORN firm, at $1 10. Eastern HAY, $24@$25. FREIGHT on Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d. COFFEE firm, at 11c.@12½c.; sales of the week, 6,000 bags; imports, 6,000 bags; total imports this season, 61,000 bags; stock, 32,000 bags, against 22,000 last year.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Spring unsettled and lower; white Winter is firm at previous rates; sales 27,000 bush., at $1 32 for very choice white Michigan; $1 27 for do. white Canada; $1 01@$1 03 for Chicago Spring No. 2, and $1 04 for Milwaukee Club. No CORN in Market. BARLEY firm; sales 8,000 bush. Canada, at 78c.@80c. RYE and OATS quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS steady at 35c. on Flour, 10c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—100 bbls. Flour; 6,840 bush. Wheat. *Canal Exports*—1,800 bbls. Flour; 16,700 bush. Wheat; 1,000 bush. Corn; 6,200 bush. Rye; 14,500 bush. Peas; 1,500 bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR moderately active and firm; sales 1,000 bbls.; rates unchanged. WHEAT in fair request; sales 1,000 bushels medium at $1 25; 1,700 bushels white Michigan at $1 44@$1 45; 1,700 bushels do. at $1 47@$1 48. OATS in good request; sales 18,000 bushels State at 42c. measure, and 43½c.@44c. weight. BARLEY unchanged; sales 400 bushels Winter at 80c.; 3,000 bushels State at 81c.@82c., in lots; 1,200 bushels Canada East at 83c., and 2,000 bushels Canada West at 87c. CORN nominally at $1. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at 28c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR active, and advanced 12c.@15c.; sales 3,000 bbls., at $4 65@$4 75 for extra State; $5 25@$5 40 for extra Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Canada; $5 50@$6 for double extras. WHEAT dull and heavy; no sales of Spring; sales 3,000 bushels White Canada, at $1 22. Other Grains quiet. WHISKY nominal, at 27c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 8,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 64,000 bushels Wheat; 1,900 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Barley.

DETROIT, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR active, but prices unchanged. WHEAT steady. *Receipts*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—2,100 bbls. Flour, 11,500 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR steady; sales at $5, for Superfine. WHEAT steady, at $1 10@$1 20. *Receipts*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—11,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 700 bales; sales of the week, 11,000 bales; prices are ⅛c. lower on the week; good Middling, 11c.@11⅛c. RICE dull, and ⅛c. lower.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR dull and declined 5c.; sales at $4 70. CORN advanced 2c.@3c. WHISKY firm at 23½c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 28.

COTTON in improved demand; sales to-day, 1,825 bales.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Oct. 28.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 1,675 bales.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady; sales 14,000 bushels, at 90c. for Spring from store. CORN dull, at 77c. OATS firm. *Receipts*—3,900 bbls. Flour; 93,000 bushels Wheat; 12,500 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 65,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR advancing; sales of Howard-street at $5 25; City $5 12½. WHEAT active; sales 4,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 50 for white, and $1 25@$1 30 for red. CORN dull. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull at 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; white $1 38@$1 40; red $1 25@$1 30. CORN and OATS dull. WHISKY 28c.@28½c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT declining; sales at 88c. CORN quiet. OATS steady.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The undersigned Trustees of the BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, request the holders thereof to call at the office of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Esq., (Receiver, &c.,) No. 6 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on or before Monday, Oct. 31, on matters of immediate interest.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
THEODORE DEHON, }

☞ THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1859.—The interest which will become due on the first day of November next, upon the Debt Certificates and upon the Six per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the respective interest warrants at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas	5¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5¾ A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5¾ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Bremen*, hence for Southampton and Bremen, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails by the *Empire City* hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office on the 2d of November, at 1¼ o'clock P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leaves.	For.
Bremen	Oct.	29	New-York	Bremen.
North Briton	Oct.	29	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Nov.	1	New-York	Hamburg.
Europa	Nov.	2	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Nov.	5	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	Nov.	5	New-York	Havre.
Anglo-Saxon	Nov.	5	Quebec	Liverpool.
Persia	Nov.	9	New-York	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Nov.	10	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Nov.	12	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Oct.	18	Southa'tn	New-York
Weser	Oct.	19	Southa'tn	New-York
Arago	Oct.	19	Southa'tn	New-York
Nova Scotian	Oct.	19	Liverpool	Quebec.
America	Oct.	22	Liverpool	Boston.
North American	Oct.	26	Liverpool	Quebec.
Vanderbilt	Oct.	26	Southa'tn	New-York
City of Baltimore	Oct.	26	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Oct.	29	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.

Empire City	Nov.	2	New-York	Havana.
Karnac	Nov.	11	New-York	N.P. & Ha.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Northern Light	Nov.	5	New-York	Aspinwall
Baltic	Nov.	5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—S. Hall, Freeman & Co.'s messenger, C. L. Kruttle, G. F. Radell, W. P. Wilkins, wife and child, G. Labot, M. Labot, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Bosworth, J. G. McLeon, Geo. Cushing, J. Martin, N. Braden, E. Bacon, Thos. Cown, Prince Bolignae and servant, P. Brau and wife, A. H. Brown, I. F. Doods, Jas. Gould, H. D. Morrison, J. B. Cardwell, N. Davis, wife and 2 children, J. Worrell, wife and infant, Miss Barbex, John Johnson, Fred. Avery, Mrs. Nichols and daughter, Miss Emma Webb, Miss Julia Webb, Mr. Moore and lady, D. Mangues, G. H. Willis, W. M. Wess, H. F. Crowell, W. R. Durall and son, Mrs. Stevens, Mme. Bondinot, J. F. Kendall, wife and daughter, Miss M. Daily and 2 sisters, J. P. Fay, W. M. McCoy, J. Donnelly, W. Sinclair, M. Kaufman, A. Smith, A. Laswell, wife and child, W. Cooper, J. F. Jenkins, A. McAllister, W. J. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fogg, Mrs. Milton, J. Titterboume and wife, Mr. Lake, wife and daughter, Mrs. J. Boone and 2 children, E. Slater, A. J. Boyakin, E. W. Watson, W. Rhodey—175 in second cabin, and 138 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 26 | Sun sets.... 5 02 | Moon sets... 7 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 4 | Gov. Island. 10 53 | Hell Gate.... 12 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Gelpke, Kentzen & Reichilt.

Ships E. W. Farley, Nichols, New-Orleans, ——; Marguitta, Watt, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Autocrat, Brower, New-Orleans, J. E. Ward & Co.; Dr. Barth, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg, S. F. Amsinck; Empress, Leeran, Mobile, Harbeca & Co.; Indiaman, Smith, Hong Kong, A. Ladd & Co.; D. B. Metcalf, Stetson, San Francisco, Wells & Emanuel.

Barks Excelsior, Willard, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons; S. Kilham, White, Havana, J. B. Gager; Pride of the Sea, Wram, Arroya, P. R., Yznaga, Delvallet & Co.

Brigs T. Dennison, Hathaway, Manzanilla, Post & Small; Princess Royal, (Br.,) Peaman, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners G. L. ——, Lovell, Boston, J. W. McKee; Eliza Rebecca, Price, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Manchester, Chichester, Richmond, ——; Chronometer, Pierson, Portland, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Peerless, (Br.,) Doe, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; A. P. Howe, Applegate, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Castor, Harding, Aspinwall and Southampton, Schlessenger & Andressen; T. P. Barkalow, Bodine, Norfolk, ——.

Propellers Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, N. Briggs; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, Oct. 20, with specie and 400 passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Empire City, McGowan, New-Orleans, Oct. 20, Havana Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Starlight, (of Boston,) Hewes, Manila July 6; passed Anjier Aug. 4, with hemp, sugar, &c., to master.

Ship Universe, Demar, Liverpool, Sept. 14, with mdse. and 439 passengers, all well, to Williams & Guion. Oct. 1, saw a square log of timber marked M., with black paint. Oct 2, lat. 45 50, lon. 36 20, passed an abandoned vessel, apparently a Br. brig; her house on the quarter deck was painted dark drab; had foremast and foreyard standing. 27th, off Barnegat, was in co. with Brem. bark Industrie.

Bark Reindeer, (new) Frisbee, New-Haven, 2 ds., in ballast to Thos. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig J. B. Sawyer, Means, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Brig Calmuck, (of Machias,) Johnson, Neuvitas 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Mayhew; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. C. E. Wolcott, Conch, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Charles Colgate, Cooper, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Matilda E. Wells, Cronk, Wilmington, N. C., McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. B. S. Phillips, Crosby, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks, St. John's River, E. F., with yellow pine to Foster & Co.

Schr. Thomas Cooper, Taylor, Albany, with mdse. for Providence.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Fulford, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Ben. Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell & Co.

Schr. Caroline Miller, Truby, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Fannie Currie, (of Richmond,) Bray, Rio Janeiro Sept. 14, with coffee to master.

Schr. S. A. Smith, Smith, Charleston, 9 ds., with yellow pine to C. Kelsey. Experienced heavy weather; split foresail, shifted cargo, &c.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.

Sloop Livingston, Beal, Saugerties, 2 ds., with stone.

BELOW—Brem. bark Industrie, Hilken, Bremen Sept. 6; also, 1 herm. brig.

WIND—During the day, from W.

Sailed.

Steamship De Soto, for Havana and New-Orleans. Ships Webster, for Liverpool; Success, for New-Orleans; France, Callao, Zenobia, New-Orleans. Barks Duc de Narmandie, (Fr.,) Havre; Goodspeed, Mobile. Brig C. W. Ring, Matanzas. Schooners N. & H. Gould, Gibraltar; Clifton, Raatan Island, and others.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Oct. 28, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light, N. W., weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, Oct. 28, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light, W.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 28, sunset—One brig passing in the Hook. Wind fresh, N. W.; weather clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—Below, ship Wyoming, from Liverpool, and a ship supposed to be the Calliope, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28—Arr. bark Isadora, from Baltimore; brig Orizaba, from Belfast, Me.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28—Below, ship Banshee, from Rio Janeiro Sept. 20. Left in port ships Galego and Warbler, dischg.; barks Our Union and Mary C. Dyer, wtg. Sld. 12th, bark Margaret, Philadelphia.

Spoken, Oct. 15, lat. 26 N., lon. 64 W., bark May Flower, from New-York for Barbados, all well.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28—Arr. barks W. A. Banks and Hannibal, from Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Emily Kerr, Capt. Martin, hence for Rio Grande, was to be sold at auction at Rio Janeiro Sept. 15.

The Br. brig Jessie, previously reported ashore on the point of Sandy Hook, went on last evening and was soon after floated off, and proceeded on her voyage. She is in ballast.

BRITISH BARK WHITE STAR.—This vessel, which was reported as having been spoken with everything gone above deck, arrived in Picton, N. S., about 15th inst. The hull is thought to be uninjured. She is insured in this City and Philadelphia.

CHATHAM, Oct. 28.—Schr. Joseph Farwell, from Rockland for New-York, with lime, went ashore on Common Flat, near Monomoy, this morning. The men have stripped her, and she is on fire.

PROVINCETOWN, Oct. 23.—Schr. Charles, from Bangor for Gloucester, with brick and lumber, sunk the 26th inst. 25 miles north of Highland Light. The crew were picked up by schr. Major Cloud and brought to this port.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28—The ship America, previously reported ashore on Port Ney Shoals, was yesterday floated off, and is now coming up in tow of steamtug Sampson.

Spoken, &c.

Agnes—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Liverpool, bound west, Oct. 2, lat. 45 50, lon. 36 20.

Yallulah—brig, of Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans, Sept. 27, lat. 17 S., lon. 34 W.

Sea Serpent—ship, of New-York, from Foo-chow Foo for London, at the northern entrance to the Strait of Macassar, July. 24.

Mary Ann—ship, of Boston, 76 ds. from Calcutta for Boston, Sept. 9, lat. 33 15 S., lon. 14 44 E.

May Flower—bark, of New-Haven, 12 ds. hence for Barbados, Oct. 16, lat. 25 52, lon. 62 42.

A. J. Ross—brig, was seen, Oct. 16, lat. 25 52, lon. 62 42.